# NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

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**NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS**

Single copies 30 cents
Shanghai delivery .....6 mos. $42
China, Korea and Japan .... " 46
Hongkong and Macao ..... " 55
Postal Union Countries ..... " 104

**NORTH-CHINA HERALD**

EVERY WEDNESDAY
Weekly Edition of the "North China Daily News"
Single copies $2
S'hai China and Japan .....6 mos. 42
Hongkong and Macao ..... " 44
Postal Union Countries ..... " 54

North China Daily News & Herald Ltd. (Incorporated in Hongkong)
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P.O. Box 707 Telephone 11055
Letters should be addressed to the Secretary, North China Daily News & Herald, Ltd., to whom all remittances should be made payable.

Messrs. Crane Debenham Ltd., 69 Fleet Street, London, are advertising representatives for the "North-China Daily News" and "North-China Herald," and have these newspapers on file.

*Announcements of Birth, etc., in this column $10 per insertion including insertions in the "North-China Herald."*


## DEATHS

ROZARIO.—On Saturday, June 15, 1940, at her residence, 246 Route Vallon, Maria Angelica Markwick (Missi) do Rozario, in her 79th year. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. A Requiem Mass will be celebrated at the Church of Christ the King, 235 Rue Bourgeat, tomorrow, June 18, at 8 a.m. Burial has been postponed until Saturday, June 22, when interment will take place at the Pahsienjao Cemetery at 4 p.m. In lieu of flowers, donations for Masses or Charity will be deeply appreciated. (Hongkong and Kobe papers please copy.)

SEATER.—On Saturday, June 15, 1940, at the Shanghai General Hospital, Charles John Seater, aged 46 years, of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd. Removed to the parlours of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road. Funeral services will be held tomorrow, Tuesday, June 18, 1940, at the Hungjao Road Cemetery at 2.30 p.m.

TUTTELMAN.—On June 16, 1940, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, John Alexander, the dearly-beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. M. Tuttelman.

The Committee of the Associated Foreign Charities of Shanghai of Church House, Kiangse Road, is always willing to receive *In Memoriam* donations and make allocations to the Charities in most need. 12976

## JAMES FRASER GORDON HARRIS

*Deceased*

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against the Estate of JAMES FRASER GORDON HARRIS, late of Shanghai, China, Electrical Engineer in the employ of the Shanghai Power Company deceased who died at Shanghai aforesaid on February 14, 1940 intestate are hereby required to send particulars thereof in writing to the undersigned on or before August 21, 1940 AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN that all persons indebted to the said Estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.

PLATT, WHITE-COOPER & CO.
Legal Practitioners for the Administrator A. Kendal Ward.
Shanghai, June 17, 1940. 12301

## FONCIERE ET IMMOBILIERE DE CHINE

SOCIÉTÉ ANONYME FRANÇAISE AU CAPITAL DE TAELS 2,000,000 ENTIÈREMENT VERSÉ ENREGISTRÉ AU CONSULAT GÉNÉRAL DE FRANCE A SHANGHAI SOUS LE NUMÉRO XI.

Notice is hereby given that the Debenture Registers of the Company will be closed from June 21 to June 30, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TURNER, STURROCK & BROWN,
*Share Office,*
9 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai.
Shanghai, June 15, 1940. 13309

## SHANGHAI DOCKYARDS, LIMITED

*(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)*

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors has this day declared an Interim Dividend on account of the year ending September 30, 1940, of one dollar local currency per Share, payable on July 1, 1940, to Shareholders on record at that date.

Transfer Books and Share Register will be closed from June 17 to July 1, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. G. RUTHERFORD,
*Secretary.*
Shanghai, May 28, 1940. 12913

## METROPOLITAN LAND CO., LTD.

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1933 ISSUE 6% DEBENTURES

The Register of Transfers of Debentures will be closed for the above issue from June 19 to June 29, 1940, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
F. R. SMITH & CO., LTD.
*General Managers.*
Shanghai, June 11, 1940. 13209

## *To-day's Events*

June

*17 Siege of Tientsin began (1900)*
*17 Feetham Report published (1931)*
*17 NCDN broadcast 12.45 and 9 p.m. XMHD 760kc. 395m.*

## *Coming Events*

JUNE

20 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
20 Jumble S., Limbless, U.C. Hall, 9.30
20 Cradle Bridge/Mahjongg, S.I.B.C., 3
21 Old Tonbridgians/Alleynians Founders' Day Party, 492 Avenue Haig, 7
21 Shakespeare Society, For. Y., 9
27 Rotary Club, Metropole Hotel, 12.15
27 S.I.E.A. Lecture and visit to Pasteur Institute, 207 Route Pere Robert, 5

*Charge for items $3 per line, which includes all insertions till date of event.*

*The*
*Shanghai Evening Post*
**on "Shanghai"**

For sheer attractiveness it is doubtful if there has ever been a small and relatively inexpensive book on Shanghai to compare with this. Certainly this reviewer regards it as virtually in a class by itself. The job must have been fun for everybody concerned, including the printers who have done a really spectacular demonstration of the uses of modern equipment for both colour and black and white. Summed up, the result had a degree of zip and dash rare in Far East productions and reminiscent of the best publication fruits of high-priced talent in New York, London, Paris and Berlin.

Colour appears from the word go. The covers are impressionistic Shanghai street scenes by Schiff, with a Sikh directing a ricsha (occupied by a snappy foreigner) past pretty Chinese girls, all over a suggested Shanghai skyline. Within, the same note is kept but there is frequent change of pace.....

For a book so compact and apparently frivolous, there is a surprising amount of information packed between the covers.....

Strongly recommended for one's own entertainment and as a gift.

"Shanghai," with text and photographs by the author, Ellen Thorbecke, and sketches by Schiff. *North-China Daily News* Office, Shanghai. Chinese $15.

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We are also contemplating engaging an assistant manager to look after the routines of this office and the promotion of sales. Any one who has these qualifications may apply, with full details of past and present experience, to Box No. 5522 North China Daily News. 13307

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| Ningpo | Taku Bar and Tientsin |
| Swatow | Chinwangtao |
| Amoy | Newchwang (Yingkow) |
| Foochow | Dairen |
| Wenchow | Bangkok Bar |

**502 pages, $9**

POSTAGE: China, 20 cents; Hongkong, 35 cents; Abroad, $1.

*At all principal Booksellers, or from the Publishers:*
NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS & HERALD, LTD.
17 The Bund, Shanghai

Handwriting, Typewriting and contested documents. Examinations and comparisons undertaken.
CLARKES AGENCY
88 Nanking Road
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## For Sale—Miscellaneous

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**Classified Advertisements continued On Page 12**


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## WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

| Meteorological Reports | June 15 16.00 | June 15 21.00 | June 16 4.00 | June 16 9.00 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer inches | 29.78 | 29.78 | 29.72 | 29.72 |
| at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.) | —0.07 | +0.01 | —0.04 | —0.08 |
| at 32 F. ( " 12 hrs.) | +0.02 | —0.02 | —0.06 | —0.06 |
| Wind (direction) | ENE | ENE | NE E | NE |
| " (miles per hour) | 14.9 | 9.3 | 8.1 | 9.9 |
| Temperature (Fahr.) | 72.°1 | 71.°1 | 68.°9 | 69.°8 |
| Humidity % | 89 | 90 | 99 | 96 |
| Nebulosity (0 to 10) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 |
| Rainfall inches | — | — | 0.01 | 0.33 |

| Siccawei Abridged Report June 15 | Mean 1940 | 24 hrs. variation | 67 years average |
|---|---|---|---|
| Barometer (mean 4 obs.) | 29.78 | +0.06 | 29.69 |
| Temp. Min. 70.°0 Max. 80.°2 | 75.°1 | —0.°4 | 73.°4 |
| Total rainfall January 1 to midnight befort last (inches) | 14.92 | 0.02 | 17.72 |

| Time and Tide | 17/6 | 18/6 | 19/6 | 20/6 | 21/6 | 22/6 | 23/6 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sun rises at Shanghai | 4.49 | 4.49 | 4.49 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.50 | 4.51 |
| Sun sets at Shanghai | 19.00 | 19.00 | 19.01 | 19.01 | 19.01 | 19.01 | 19.01 |
| Moon rises at Shanghai | 16.14 | 17.16 | 18.15 | 19.09 | 19.58 | 20.43 | 21.24 |
| Moon sets at Shanghai | 2.29 | 3.17 | 4.09 | 5.04 | 6.00 | 6.57 | 7.53 |
| Flood makes Shai. 6 to 18 | 8.30 | 9.18 | 10.00 | 10.35 | 11.10 | 11.45 | 12.21 |
| Ebb. makes Shai. 6 to 18 | 12.52 | 13.35 | 14.15 | 14.55 | 15.40 | 16.25 | 17.08 |
| H.W. W'sung Bar 6 to 18 | 9.30 | 10.32 | 11.18 | 0.12 | 12.46 | 13.23 | 14.06 |
| Ht. above LLW. (feet) | 9.30 | 9.58 | — | 11.62 | 12.25 | 12.20 | 11.66 |

## POST OFFICE NOTICES

The following times apply to the Head Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge. Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

| MONDAY, June 17. | Reg. | Ord. |
|---|---|---|
| Japan Korea via Nagasaki | *19.00 | 8.00 |
| Aust. N.Z. S.S. India Suez and Europe via Suez | 9.00 | 11.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton | 10.30 | 11.00 |
| Tinghai and Shenkiamen via Tinghai | 10.30 | 11.00 |
| Ninghsien etc. | 14.30 | 15.00 |
| Indo-China (Z) via H'phong ▲ | — | — |
| Amoy Swatow Canton | 16.30 | 17.00 |
| Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao | 19.30 | 20.00 |
| **TUESDAY, June 18.** | | |
| Hongkong and Haiphong | *20.00 | 8.30 |
| Amoy and Hongkong | *20.00 | 8.30 |
| Aust. N.Z. and Straits BX | 8.15 | 9.00 |
| Hongkong and Canton X | 8.30 | 9.00 |
| Tsingtao Weihaiwei Tientsin | 8.30 | 9.00 |
| Ninghsien etc. via Chinhai | 9.30 | 10.00 |
| Tsingtao and Shenkiamen via Tinghai | 10.30 | 11.00 |
| Weihaiwei Chefoo Tientsin | 11.00 | 11.30 |
| Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao | 19.30 | 20.00 |

* The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 17th.
B Parcel mail for Straits and F.M.S., closes at 16.00 on 17th.
X Provisional time—subject to alterations.
Z Parcel mail only.
Next parcel mail for U.S.A., closes on June 22, 1940.

**Air Mails**

Pan American Airways Service per steamer on June 20, at 8.30 a.m. for registered and at 9.30 a.m. for ordinary due San Francisco on July 2.
Air France per steamer on June 20, at 8.30 a.m. for registered and at 9.30 a.m. for ordinary
Neth. (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service (Batavia-Naples) per steamer to Hongkong.
Royal Netherlands Indies' Airways K.N.I.L.M. (Saigon-Batavia-Sydney) per steamer to Hongkong.
Shanghai-Japan Air Mail Service daily at 8 p.m.
Shanghai-Dairen Air Mail Service daily at 8 p.m.

**Domestic Air Mail**

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.
Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow for Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.
Canton per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 8.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.
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Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

**Light Train Mail**

Via N.S.R. 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Hangchow 1.30 p.m. and 10.30 p.m.
North Pinghan and Lunghai Line (Chenghsien and east thereof) 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Wuhu, Tatung, Hwaining, Kiukiang and Hankow 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.
Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia close on every Monday and Thursday at 8 p.m. for registered and on every Tuesday and Friday at 9 a.m. for ordinary and are despatched per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains.

**Ocean Mails for Europe and America.**

Next steamer mails will be closed as follows:—
Per steamer via Pacific, on June 16.
Per steamer via Suez, on June 17.
Per steamer via Pacific, on June 22.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

*Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.*

**Central British War Fund**

Monthly Contributions

| | |
|---|---|
| Brought forward | $838,972 |
| Foreign Staff of the Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co., Ltd., Thorburn Road | 140 |
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| Seaborn,Mr/Mrs.A. | 100 |
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*In memory of Elvira Ellis Hemsworth*

| | |
|---|---|
| Erooke,Mr/Mrs.H.W. | 20 |

*In memory of Mrs. Alice Reed*

| | |
|---|---|
| Colterjohn,Mr/Mrs.E. | 50 |
| Ellery,Mr/Mrs.J.M. | 10 |
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*In memory of A. Rasmussen*

| | |
|---|---|
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| The Office Appliance Co., Ltd. | 1,500 |
| Holy Trinity Cathedral Collection at the Special Service of Intercession on 26/5/40 | 2,265 |
| Collection at the Special Service at the C.M.S. Hospital, Hangchow | 65.00 |
| Craik,Mr/Mrs.G.H. | 100 |
| G. T. Fulford & Co., Ltd. | 100 |
| Pennecard,Mr/Mrs.A.T. | 200 |
| Senawang Rubber Estate Co. (1921), Ltd. | 900 |
| Tebong Rubber Estate Ltd. | 3,500 |
| Gande Price, Ltd. | 1,000 |
| Oates,Robert T. | 150 |
| Johnson,A.E. | 100 |
| Pollock,Mrs.M.A. | 300 |
| Henry H. Cohen, Ltd. | 500 |
| Hunter,Dr.I.E.G. | 100 |
| Reiss,Mrs.Frederick | 50 |
| Jones,Mrs.Lucretia | 100 |
| Healey,Mr/Mrs.L.C. | 500 |
| Fuller,Mass Georgina A. | 25 |
| The Parsee Club proceeds of 2nd War Fund Raffle | 200 |
| Thomson,Mr/Mrs.W. | 50 |
| The Royal Society of St. George proceeds of functions in connection with the celebration of St. George's Day 1940 | 3,900 |
| Cathedral Boys' School part proceeds of English Fair held on 4/5/40 | 1,674 |
| V.C. .....5 | McTier,Miss D.E. 10 |
| Roberts,F.C. ...100 | Dallas,E.R. .....10 |
| Bridge Four ....10 | Danson,G. .....50 |
| Vitensen,Mrs.S. ..10 | Lloyd,E.J. .....50 |
| Walford,A.S. ....50 | Hunter,J.L. .....100 |
| Penfold,Joan ...50 | Straight Flush ..10 |
| Green,A. .....20 | Harley,D.S. .....50 |
| W. .....50 | Abraham,D.E.J. .50 |
| L.H.T. .....50 | Abraham,R.D. ...50 |
| Y. .....300 | Abraham,E. ....20 |
| Johnson,A.E. ..100 | Marshall,H.F. ...25 |
| D.R.G./D.W.M. .50 | Longden,P.E. ...25 |
| Card School ..10 | Harding,Glen ...25 |
| Ashdowne,K. ..200 | Efron,G.A. ....100 |
| Dawson,Mrs.G. .50 | Anonymous ....105 |
| Rolbert .....20 | |
| Souza,E.A. .....25 | Total $860,966 |
| Jenssen,O. .....50 | |

Sterling

| | |
|---|---|
| Balance brought fordward | £15,474. 8. 7 |
| Anonymous | 1. 7. 4 |
| Fletcher,Charles | 1. 0. 0. |
| Starr,Mr/Mrs.C.V. | 100. 0. 0 |
| Bourne,Mr/Mrs.V.H. | 5. 0. 0 |
| Mortlock,Mr/Mrs.D.W. | 5. 0. 0 |
| Caddick,A.V. | 1. 0. 0 |
| L.F.N. | 15. 0. 0 |
| Rigg,Mr/Mrs.W.H.B. | 2. 0. 0 |
| Swayne,F.H.F. | 5. 0. 0 |
| Brown,Mr/Mrs.Joseph | 5. 0. 0 |
| Total | £15,614.15.11 |

## THE WEATHER

Temperature near Holy Trinity Cathedral Shanghai 24 hours ending 7 p.m.:—
Yesterday Min. 70.0 Max. 75.0
Same date, 1939 Min. 64.0 Max. 78.0
Rainfall .74
Yesterday Min. 68.5 Max. 80.8
Same date, 1939 Min. 63.7 Max. 72.9

State on the morning of the 15th:—Pressure rather high and steady over China and Japan. Typhoon over the Pacific slowly moving north-north-westward. Easterly winds over our Coasts. Misty weather.

State on the morning of the 16th:—Rainy weather. East-north-easterly wind. Low and falling pressure.

Probabilities, 4.30 p.m. yesterday:—Cloudy and fine weather with variable winds around Shantung. Cloudy with mist or showers and freshening north-easterly winds over our regions and the Eastern Sea. The typhoon to the south of the Meacosimas will incline northward. Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the centre, at 2 p.m., within 60 miles, latitude 22, longitude 128, inclining northward, intensity: unknown. —Siccawei Observatory.

# Shanghai Gypsy Community

## Familiar to Local Residents as Dancers And Cabaret Entertainers

OF the heterogeneous racial groups in Shanghai, perhaps the gypsy community shows least interest in the swaying fortunes of the great battle now going on at full blast in Europe. The little colourful group of tziganes still strikes the brightest pink in the hybrid pattern of the city's human hodge-podge—war or no war.

The fever of excitement, now manifest in other communities as the European conflict grows in intensity and enters a decisive phase, seems hardly to have affected the nomads.

Their typical mode of life, moulded and shaped in a gay design of laissez-faireism, inherited from their forefathers since time immemorial, perhaps explains for the gaiety and abandon with which the gypsies all over the world, those in Shanghai included, tackle life's sterner problems.

These dark-complexioned nomads with negroid ears, red-hued lips, and dusky roving eyes stand out conspicuously among any group of people by virtue of their own peculiar, unique characteristics—physical or otherwise. They are of a distinct race. They are hot tempered, impulsive, adventurous, superstitious. They lack the reasoning power or the quality of reserve of the English. They lack the phlegmatic outlook on life of the Chinese. They don't share common traits with the Slavs, their closest kins, so to speak, who are known for their fatalistic attitude toward life.

### Popular Entertainers

Today the carefree, buoyant-spirited gypsies continue to thrive on song and dance. Music is their life. They sing and dance in suffering or in exultation. Wherever they go they have with them one cherished possession—musical instruments which they play with fascinating virtuosity. Song and dance is their creed, merry-making their chief social pursuit, and commercialized entertaining their best-known profession.

There are over 300 tziganes here, mainly composed of three big families, namely, those of the Petroff, Minersko and Vishnevsky clans. In addition to these, there are minor groups which, however, do not figure much in the local gypsy community.

Most of these wanderers here make their living as dancers and singers in cabarets, cafes, and restaurants. They are a familiar sight in cafe life. Even in these critical times, they hold sway in Shanghai's "Gay White Way" as entertainers *par excellence*. Prognosticating for money is another of their favourite professions. This is almost entirely monopolized by the womenfolk.

That the tziganes are part and parcel of the local entertainment world, is not to be disputed. There is hardly a night club or cafe here, which at one time or another has not featured a gypsy band, chorus, or song and dance team. Time was when they had their own night club. Among the best-known gypsy artists is Shoora Petroff, acclaimed as one of the best dancers to appear in Shanghai.

### Gypsy Women

Like their menfolk, gypsy women are adept in dancing and are good singers. They are also known for their superlative cooking. They are voluptuously beautiful when young, though their youth fades early. Those who keep close contact with the tziganes tell that rarely can one find anywhere gypsy women who follow the "world's oldest profession."

In the pre-war days, meaning the China war, gypsy entertainers used to do a lot of travelling in the interior, making periodical visits to all important cities, ports, and towns. Lack of transportation facilities is the chief barrier that discourages troupers from travelling in inland provinces today. However, they are still constantly on the move—along the China coast, with Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao as their chief ports of call.

Most of them here live in the Concession. They live around the Route Vallon, Rue Bourgeat and Route Pere Robert areas. As bread earners they are as enterprising as any other racial group here. Financially they are more or less independent, as few among their fold are unemployed.

### Strong Racial Ties

Their social life seldom extends to other communities. Though politics doesn't figure in their community life, they are strongly bound together by a common racial tie. Clashes among their own clans are, however, common occurrences. Some of their private family feuds, which at times lead to displays of violence, are well known in Shanghai.

Most of them have come from Russia and Rumania via Harbin. Many of their families have been making their homes here for tens of years. The Russian and Rumanian gypsies generally speak Russian fluently, though they speak their own tongue among themselves.

Now and then the tziganes have figured in crime stories in the past, but mostly they were of a minor nature. The so-called "ringing the changes" fraud, in which the offender of offenders use a sleight-of-hand method to steal money, is well-known to the police as a gypsy-trick.

The gypsies, known by varying names ranging from cigany to tziganes, are genuine Orientals, their original habitat being the Near East, though the place of their origin has been and is open to dispute. Some claim they have migrated from India, the Ganges area, in the thirteenth century, to the shores of Danube, eventually establishing a big invisible gypsy empire in the Eastern Balkans. Some say they had stolen forth from the Urals or Egypt. One thing is known, however—that they were released from slavery and sent to Europe in the thirteenth century by the Tartars, who had enslaved them.

### A Scattered Race

Today they are scattered all over the globe. They are to be found almost anywhere—in the United States, Scotland, India, or the Philippines. But wherever they go they cling to their own customs and beliefs and caste system. There are three main castes, namely, those of the lautari, presumably from the world laudatori, which composes of singers or troubadours; the oursari, or trainers of bears; and the lingurari or tinkers.

There is no way of telling the exact population of the gypsies today, there being no accurate census, but they have one ruler, King Michel II Kwik, who is said to have been elected king four years ago in Warsaw by tribal delegations from all over the world, who cast their votes by fingerprint. Where or how he lives today, few know.

With the European war likely to extend to the Balkans, where the largest number of the tziganes live, another wholesale exodus of these ramblers may take place from the countries bordering the Danube. Like the lost tribes of Israel, they may again flee to the four corners of the world—in search of greener pastures.

## Eskimos Alarmed by Mass Influx of Russians

Washington, June 14.

Thousands of Soviet Russian colonists are being settled on Big Diomede Island, which lies in the middle of Bering Strait, only five miles from American-owned Little Diomede Island, and the mass influx is causing alarm among the Eskimos in the region, Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate to Congress, told the press today.—Havas.

## Church Bells Not to Ring in England

London, June 14.

The use of church bells, for any purpose except for giving warning of parachutists, or other air-borne troops, has been prohibited. Church and chapel bells may only be rung by the military or local defence volunteers.—Reuter.

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**AFTERNOON TIME TABLE**

3.00 a.m. News in French
12.00-1.00 Light music
1.00-1.15 News in French
1.15-2.00 Light music
4.30-5.30 Light music
5.30-5.50 Chinese lesson for foreigners
5.50-6.10 French lesson for Chinese students
6.10-6.15 Chinese music
6.15-6.30 News in Shanghai dialect
6.30-6.35 Chinese music
6.35-6.50 News in Mandarin
6.50-7.00 Music by German composers
7.00-7.15 News in German
7.15-7.20 Music by German composers
7.20-7.30 Music by Russian composers
7.30-7.45 News in Russian
7.45-7.50 Music by Russian composers
7.50-8.00 Light music
8.00-8.15 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière
8.15-8.30 Light music
8.30-8.45 News in French
8.45-9.00 Light music
9.00-9.30 News in English
9.30-11.00 Concert:

*Chopin-Liszt*

Chopin: Sonata. Liszt: St. Francis de Paule. Liszt: Fantasy and Fugue. The Preludes. Chopin: Polonaise op. 53. Liszt: The Funeral. Mazeppa.

10.30 News in English and French
11.00 News in English
11.15 News in French
11.30-12.00 Light music

**TO-NIGHT**

7.30 Broadcast in Russian. France at war, by Somerset Maugham.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. The Italian army.
9.15 Broadcast in English. France at war, by Somerset Maugham (Chapter IV).

SHANGHAI CHRISTIAN BROADCASTING ASSOCIATION

**STATION XMHD**

*Wave 395m; frequency 760kc.*

The news of the day is broadcast from this Station by the "North-China Daily News" at the following times:—

Summertime: 12.45 and 9 p.m.
China Coast time: 11.45 and 8 p.m.

At other hours of the day an English and Chinese programme of music and talks is transmitted from this Station.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

**STATION XCDN.**

*Wave 258m. Frequency 1340kc.*

TELEPHONE 13786

**DAILY PROGRAMME**

11.30 Chinese Programme
11.45 News in Chinese
12.00 Chinese Programme
12.15 English Programme
12.45 News Bulletin in English
1.00 News in German
1.15 German Programme
1.30 English Programme—Light Music
2.00 Close
6.00 German Programme
6.45 Chinese Programme
7.00 News in Chinese
7.30 News Bulletin in English
7.45-9.00 English Programme
9.30-10.00 The Day's News
10.00 English Programme
10.30 Russian Programme
10.45 News in Russian
11.15 German Programme
11.30 News in German
11.45 English Programme
12.00 Close down

**FEATURES OF THE WEEK**

Monday, 8.00-8.30 "In Shanghai To-night"
Tuesday, 8.15-9.30 Light Symphony Concert
Thursday, 9.00 Brian Lewis. "This and that"
Friday, 8.15-9.30 Symphony Concert
Saturday, 8.30-9.30 Light Music.

## B.B.C. BROADCASTS

The following are the times and frequencies of London's daily broadcasts to the Far East.

| *Shanghai Summer Time* | *Wave length* | *Frequency* | *Call sign* |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1.55 to 5.15 | 19.60 m. | 15.31 mc. | GSP |
| 7.40 to 10.45 | 19.82 m. | 15.14 mc. | GSF |
| 11.00 to 1.30 | 19.82 m. | 15.14 mc. | GSF |

News from the B.B.C. is read at Shanghai summer time:

3.15 p.m. on GSP—Full News Bulletin
5.00 p.m. on GSP—News Summary
8.30 p.m. on GSF—Full News Bulletin *(relayed by Singapore on 30.96m. or 9.69mc.)*
9.00 p.m. on GSF—News Summary (Dutch)
10.15 p.m. on GSF—News Summary *(relayed by Hongkong on 31.48m. or 9.53mc.)*
1.00 a.m. on GSF—Full News Bulletin

**AUSTRALIAN BROADCAST**

9.30 p.m. on 9.58 mc. or 31.3 m.—Talk and news.

BY SAPAJOU

**Don't Worry.**

## German Pilots Given Notice in Columbia

### Presence Seen as Menace To Panama Canal

Bogota, Columbia, June 13.

The Government announced the nationalization of aviation yesterday and dismissed 80 German pilots, radio operators, mechanics and employees of the Scadta air line.

The Scadta employees will be replaced by Colombians or other North Americans. The German employees effected by the order received 500,000 pesos indemnity.

A new company was formed to replace Scadta under the name of National Airways of Columbia which will operate in connection with Pan-American Airways.

Since the beginning of the European war, the United States press has pointed out that the presence of German aviators in Columbia was a possible menace to the Panama Canal. The United States State Department and the Columbian Government, however, have never officially recognized this factor.—United Press.

## Chinese Association in U.S. Must Register

Washington, June 14.

The Securities and Exchange Commission yesterday ordered the Chinese Benevolent Association either to stop selling Chinese liberty bonds or register with the commission.

The association has already raised U.S.$600,000 from Chinese-Americans, which have been turned over to the Bank of China.—United Press.

## Italian Military Mission To Leave Ecuador

Quito, June 15.

The Italian military mission which is at present in Ecuador will end its work and return to Italy shortly, it was stated last night by General Guillermo Freile Cruz, the War Minister.

The mission has been aiding and training Ecuador's army.—Havas.

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## Lesson Sermon

### First Church of Christ, Scientist.

God the preserver of man: Is the subject of the Lesson Sermon read in all Churches of Christ Scientist throughout the world on Sunday, June 16. Gold Text:—Psalms 18.2. "The Lord is my rock, and my fortress, and my deliverer; my God, my strength, in whom I will trust; my buckler, and the horn of my salvation, and my high tower." Among the citations which comprise the Lesson Sermon is the following from The Bible:—"I waited patiently for the Lord; and he inclined unto me, and heard my cry. He brought me up also out of an horrible pit, out of the miry clay, and set my feet upon a rock, and established my goings. And he hath put a new song in my mouth, even praise unto our God: and many shall see it, and fear, and shall trust in the Lord." (Psalms 40.1-3.)

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook. "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by Mary Baker Eddy:—"The Science of being unveils the errors of sense, and spiritual perception, aided by Science, reaches Truth. Then error disappears. Sin and sickness abate and seem less real as we approach the scientific period, in which mortal sense is subdued and all that is unlike the true likeness disappears."

## New Shrine Potentate

Memphis, Tenn., June 14.

Mr. George Olendorf, of Springfield, Mo., donned the robes of Imperial Potentate of the Shrine Tuesday succeeding Mr. Walter D. Cline, Wichita, Kans. Mr. Harold Lloyd, of movie fame, was named Imperial Outer Guard. The 66th annual three-day Shrine convention concluded here on Thursday night.—United Press.

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## Hitler Said Aiming to Dominate World

Bennington, Va., June 16.

The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Henry A. Wallace, said here yesterday that Chancellor Adolf Hitler "is determined to subjugate the world."

In a speech here, Mr. Wallace said he believed the United States and the Western Hemisphere could "escape Hitler's clutches" only by a great effort.—United Press.

## Envoy to Britain Leaves With 700 Italians

Glascow, June 15.

The Italian Ambassador to London, Sig. Giusepe Bastianini, and his family left here yesterday in a British liner bound for Lisbon.

The Ambassador was accompanied by 700 Italians carrying diplomatic passes. The British liner will be floodlit during its entire trip to prevent attack by German or Italian naval units.—United Press.

## Control of Exports to Nations Near Italy

London, June 14.

As a result of Italy's entry into the war, the Board of Trade has made an order under which the export of all goods to Bulgaria, Greece, Hungary, Liechtenstein, Rumania, Switzerland, Yugoslavia and Black Sea ports is prohibited except under licence.—Reuter.

## U.S. Refugee Steamer Departs from Eire

Galway, June 15.

The American luxury liner, ss. Washington, carrying 1,750 United States citizens fleeing from the European war zones, sailed from here at 1.55 a.m. today (E.D.T.).

Under overcast skies, the huge ship slipped out of this Irish port with all available space taken up by the refugees and their belongings.—United Press.

## U.S.A. to Take Over Egypt's Interests

London, June 13.

The Egyptian Government has asked the United States to take over its interests in Italy following the rupture of Italo-Egyptian relations, Cairo announced today.

Premier Ali Maher Pasha, the B.B.C. said, told the Egyptian Parliament that Egypt will enter the war immediately if her ports or aerodromes are bombed.—Havas.

## Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF JUNE 17, 1870

The China beings news to June 10. The Taeping had sailed from Macao, with new tea, on the previous evening. The S.S.N. Co.'s new steamer Moning arrived on the 9th, via the Suez Canal. The "Daily Press" says she is an iron vessel, built by A. & J. Inglis, of Glasgow, being modelled and fitted in the American riverboat style. She has been built expressly for the Hankow trade. The motive power is a walking-beam engine of twelve feet stroke, and 340 h.p. nominal, the consumption of coal when pressed to her greatest speed being about 20 tons daily. The carrying capacity is large, being 2,200 upon a draught of 12 feet.

The Spen Valley Liberal Association at Cleckheaton has adopted Mr. W. E. Woolley of Blackburn as Liberal National Candidate for Spen Valley, following the elevation of Sir John Simon to the House of Lords. Mr. Woolley has the support of the Spen Valley Conservative Association.

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Household Furniture, Clothing and Sundries

IN CARGO SALESROOM

On Tuesday, June 18, 1940, at 11 a.m. (Summer Time)

36 Bales American Raw Cotton (Damaged) ex ss. "Red Jacket"
3 Bales American Raw Cotton (Damaged ex ss. "Azalea City"

NOW ON VIEW

In Main Salesroom—On View Tuesday

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1 "Alfred Meakin" Fancy Porcelain Dinner Set 84 pcs.
1 "Zerozone" Refrigerator in working order
3 Barber Chairs, 1 "Curtis" Lawn Mower, 1 Grand Father Clock

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GAS

# Australia Will Be There

## Vivid Account of Patriotic Fervour Among the Diggers ; Ardour to Make Themselves Efficient

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

"ARE we downhearted?" yells a stalwart Digger as the troop train from Brisbane pulls out for the south.

"No," comes the stentorian answer from the troops.

It is one of the batches from Queensland of the Australian Imperial Forces en route to Liverpool Camp, New South Wales, where the boys will complete their training before going overseas to help write finis to the aspirations of one Hitler.

From all over the country, with occupations ranging from hands on sheep or cattle stations to bank managers, the Australians are volunteering in their thousands to carry on the glorious traditions of the first A.I.F. achieved in the blood and misery of the last world war.

From the lonely stretches of the vast, semi-inhabited regions of inland Australia, where the bones of dead men lie bleaching in the blinding glare of the sun which blazes from above on the "never-never land" come these sturdy, tight-lipped men to do their bit for Australia and the Empire. From what are known as "cushy" jobs in the city they are joining up, no whit disturbed by the rigours of camp life and what lies beyond.

Their country has called and willingly and gladly they answer the summons. The words of the song which blazed the trail they made in the heroic part they took in the last struggle against Germany is in their hearts as well as on their lips: "Australia Will Be There."

Twenty young men, blackened by the sun, splendid physical specimens, arrive from the Northern Territory, to be in Brisbane for four hours only before going on to Liverpool. They had been miners, truck drivers or buffalo shooters, and the least distance travelled by any of them before reaching Brisbane was 2,000 miles.

"Are there any more blokes like you in the Territory?" someone asks.

"Too right," replies one, "and if this doesn't stop they'll all be following us down here."

"You'd better tell old Hitler the Territory mob is coming and then he'll end the war," says another laughing.

Yes, they are tough, these Australians, as they proved in the Great War. The late Kemal Pasha told Rosita Forbes that if there had been another half dozen Aussies at Gallipoli, Turkey would have lost it. Said he: "Australians didn't appear to know when they were dead and the only way to stop them was to bury them. They were first-line troops and they ranked among the finest fighting forces in the world."

### Dry Sense of Humour

And they have their dry sense of humour. When the Anzacs were in Egypt and were being shown the Pyramids the guide explained that they had taken 100 years to build. "Must have been a government contract," remarked one.

The camp where these volunteers get their early training is at Redbank, between Brisbane and Ipswich which is the first large town on the railway line running north and, according to the first witticism which emerged from the second A.I.F., is "as good a town as you'll taste anywhere." There all "monkeyshines" are discarded for the Aussies want to learn as soon as possible what is necessary to take them overseas into action.

They settle down rapidly to their new life—for nearly all a far more strenuous one than previously. Chests grow more bulky with the weeks and stomachs shrink to normal girth. They go about whatever has to be done gladly and forcefully and welcome the break each day when there are swimming parades. Some few, however, have to forgo the pleasures of the dip for they have to act as sentries to ward off casually curious eyes since swimming togs are not part of the military issue.

All branches, which have physical jerks before breakfast, are getting their initial training. The infantry marches about with chests well out and chins well in. Day after day also they repeat their exercises with rifle and bayonet. Artillerymen rush round at the double. The ambulance squads are learning the intricacies of their profession and how to act under fire. The machine gunners are hard at it, trying to reach the minimum of time for assembling, dismounting, and training their weapons.

### Excellent Rations

Food is plentiful: the meat is good. There is always some form of sweet to go with the major meals, of which spotted dog as the mixture of rice and raisins is called, is the most popular. Army tradition is being flouted in shameless manner as no one wants to kill the cooks who are even admitted to be doing not such a bad job—which is lavish praise indeed.

The Australians are a proud race and they hate obsequiousness and subserviency from the marrow of their bones. But they are not showing such violent objections to saluting officers as they did last time. It has been impressed upon them that this is not a sign of servility but a courteous tribute to men honoured with the King's commission. And they are learning quickly to adapt themselves to military discipline though it comes harder for some than others.

They are greatly intrigued by their new uniforms and military equipment. Whenever time offers they are hard at work, cleaning their boots and polishing whatever has to be polished. If there is a shortage of polish the old army rule applies—take somebody else's as long as he's not about. This goes for plates, spoons, knives and forks, but anything beyond that is considered out of bounds.

The camp is like one big, happy family. One of the games is to start a rumour and see how quickly it comes back to you. The record at Redbank Camp is seven minutes. Digger punishments are meted out when needed. The Aussies are "waterbugs." There is nothing they love more than the early morning douche under the cold showers. Some few who were reluctant to follow suit were taken off after a couple of mornings and "baptized." From then on they were with the others every day.

### Rough and Tough Work

It is rough, tough work they have to go through but the boys can take it and the grilling they get does nothing to affect their humour. One of the richest jests though was on the camp administration. It was noticed that one man, a quiet, unobtrusive cook's assistant, never went along to get his pay. A friend asked him why. "Well," he said, "it's like this. I dropped along one day to see a friend and they told me to peel spuds. I've been here ever since!"

On the day the first batch was getting its issue of uniform a small man arrived at headquarters carrying a huge pair of trousers. "Can I change these?" he asked. "They're a little tight under the arms."

Another small man declared he would hide behind Lofty, who is six feet six, and then he wouldn't get hit. "Depends which way Lofty is running," remarked the camp wag.

Then there is the story of the corporal who wanted to get leave for a man in his section. He said the fellow was homesick. "But that's nonsense," said the commanding officer, "they all say they're homesick. "But this one's more homesick than the others," came back the corporal, "you see his father has a pub."

Digger brains wherever possible are pressed into service at headquarters such as clerks, businessmen and even solicitors or barristers. These last, prior to departure south, give free advice to their comrades.

This staff work is no sinecure. Instead of working from nine till five headquarters toil often lasts from sun-up to as late as midnight. Typists are scarce and are highly-prized though the greatest rank they can rise to is corporal.

For those out on the open road in the dubious pleasure of route marches the feet come in for severe hammering, being blistered and burned nearly always by the return to camp. What the Aussies, however, refer to as buckets of blood—a solution of warm Condy's crystals—soon take the sting away and leave them ready for the next morning's work.

### Sport and Recreation

Playtime gets proper attention. In the evenings there are boxing and wrestling matches, concerts and other entertainment, while reading and writing material, indoor games and general satisfaction for the more studious minded can be found at the various welfare halls and huts at the camps. There are also the wet and dry canteens, the profit from which is divided among the troops before they depart.

Cigarettes, cigars and "the makings" come sweeping in for the Diggers. Donations are made for providing different entertainments. Contributions appear for Red Cross funds, regimental bands and comforts. Australia is "shelling out" in splendid fashion to give the boys everything possible both in Australia and abroad.

Before the troops go on final leave they are paid and provided with rail passes to their homes. The passes were given when it was found that some of them had not enough money to get home even at the reduced rates allowed them. One, whose home was so far away that he would not be able to get there and back in time wrote to the secretary of the Returned Soldiers League in Brisbane asking someone to "adopt" him for his leave. Twentyfive people at once offered.

### Marriage Market Booms

An usual the marriage market is booming before the soldiers leave. One man and his friend went on leave, were introduced to a couple of girls and went dancing. After the dance they were sitting together and the friend said the troops should be married. "I wouldn't mind giving it a go," said the other. "Do you mean that?" asked the girl. "Oh, in a way, maybe," he replied. Three days later the two were married.

"Australian soldiers will once more be seen in Europe," declared Prime Minister Menzies of Australia, "when their fame and achievements as fighters will stimulate our Allies and give the lie to the fatuous German hope that some fatal disease has overtaken British unity in the last 20 years."

Privates in the second Australian Imperial Forces get five shillings a day with deferred pay of two shillings dating from the time of overseas embarkation. There are allowances for dependents as before.

The cost of the last war to Australia was £878,144,985. The number of Aussies who enlisted was 416,809, of whom 336,524 were sent abroad. There were 58,132 killed and 135,684 wounded, which seems a large figure for a country which has a population of about 6,000,000. This time there is talk of 700,000 being mustered.

Certain sections in the country are not at all in favour of sending such large numbers of troops overseas. They are of the opinion that when Japan has successfully concluded the China campagin she will turn her attention south and what more promising country is there, they ask than Australia where their teeming millions could be accommodated.

As the new Diggers march through the streets of Brisbane on their way to the railway station the old marching songs come wafting out, but "Tipperary" still leads all the rest. With backs straight as ramrods and arms swinging, they move along proudly, on their way to battle for right against might, and all, as their camp commandant told them, "ambassadors of Queensland."

At the station where the farewells are said emotion runs riot. There are many sad partings of husbands and fathers from their loved ones but the smiles always eventually seem to break through. For ....

"What's the use of worrying,
It never was worth while.
So, pack up your troubles in your old kit bag
And smile, smile, smile."

"Auld Lang Syne" rises in the air as the troop trains pull out. The Diggers are off to meet their destiny.

Yes, Australia will be there.

## Many Americans Held Up In Riviera Cities

Nice, June 15.

A large number of Americans in towns along the French Riviera are finding it most difficult to secure visas for Spain and Portugal.

The American Government has started diplomatic negotiations with the Spanish and Portuguese Governments in order to obtain visas for these American citizens.

It is estimated that nearly fifty are still waiting to cross Spain on their way to Portugal to take the Clipper back to the United States. Some of them have been waiting for more than two weeks. A total of several hundred Americans are expected to leave the Riviera as soon as they can. —Havas.

**The Border Regiment in Action**

*This is a picture of men of the Border Regiment taken somewhere in France showing a training advance behind a bombing attack through a wood. Today thousands of fresh British troops are being poured into France to stem the Nazi drive.*

# Gold Deposits in Taiwan

## Fair Amount Produced Annually ; Island's Growth of Industry Essential to Empire

BY PERCY WHITEING
*"N.D.D.N." Special Correspondent in Japan*

Tokyo, June 6.

ADMIRAL Seizo Kobayashi has no intention of resigning from his position of Governor-General of Taiwan (Formosa), he said in an interview he accorded your correspondent in Tokyo, where he is making a short visit to confer with various government leaders. Contrary to persistent rumours that have been afloat during recent weeks, he is not thinking of quitting his post, nor has he received any intimation that he should do so, he said.

Admiral Kobayashi is the seventeenth governor-general of Japan's treasure island since the administration was established there some 45 years ago. He thought such rumours might be a relic of the former custom of changing the governor-general whenever the cabinet in Tokyo changed, and the average tenure of office of a governor-general has been from two to three years. The Admiral—the first navy man to hold the position—has been governor-general since 1936, and his administration is probably the most efficient and prosperous the island has ever had.

He told me that the annual value of Taiwan's productivity now reaches about Y.1,200,000,000. This is made up as follows, in round figures: agricultural products, Y.500,000,000; manufacturing industry, Y.400,000,000 and forestry, fisheries and mining products, and other items, Y.300,000,000.

Naturally I asked the governor-general about the gold Eldorado which some time ago was reported to have been found in the Takkiri River valley. In reply he asked his chief secretary, Capt. Nakamura, to bring in a small cedar chest which, when opened, disclosed a small fortune in gold in glass tubes. Four of these tubes contained nuggets, in graded sizes, which had been taken from the base of Mt. Doyon, in the upper Takkiri valley.

These nuggets are shaped like a lima bean, and the largest, in one of the tubes, are about the size of the end of the little finger. The gold in the other tubes is about the size of coarse sand, and came from various other parts of Taiwan.

### Fair Annual Yield

The Admiral said that these latter mines are producing a fair amount of gold every year. As for the Takkiri deposits, he said, it is reasonably certain that they are very rich, but it is not possible to make anything like an accurate estimate of the probable value until they have been actually worked.

The Takkiri gold is found in the sandbanks, and should not be too difficult to get with proper mechanical equipment. It is, however, in the midst of a wild, mountainous region, almost inaccessible. Such bridges as cross the river are of a light suspension variety, for the use of the natives to cross on foot, and the load they will bear is very limited. Therefore to establish sufficient transportation facilities and bring in machinery will take some time.

Until recently, Admiral Kobayashi said, the development of the land has been by the sugar and other great agricultural industries. These may still show some increase, but they have nearly reached their peak, and the further development will be by manufacturing industries. These will proceed to grow in parallel with the established agricultural industries, from now on, he said.

Japan proper, the governor-general went on, now seems to be saturated, under present conditions, with manufacturing industries. Japanese industrialists, therefore, are turning to Taiwan, as well as to Korea and Manchoukuo, to establish new enterprises where there is plenty of room for development.

### Hydro-Electric Power

It is estimated, he said, that there are available in Taiwan sources of energy sufficient for 2,700,000 k.w. of hydro-electric power. Of this only 15 per cent, has been developed at present, so the room for development in this important factor is as much as 85 per cent. In consequence there is much inducement for the establishment of chemical, light metal and other industries to use the electric power that is now lying idle in the island.

The Admiral remarked that since he went to Taiwan four years ago there have been established twelve large industrial companies, the total capitalization amounting to Y.148,000,000. These companies include five for the manufacture of light metals, two electric development companies and three or four for the manufacture of chemicals.

One drawback, he admitted, is the scarcity of certain raw materials, though there is plenty of natural gas, lime and industrial salt. Ores and other materials are imported from the Philippines, Burma, Indo-China, and the Netherlands East Indies. Bauxite, for example, is brought from the latter for the aluminium industry, the electric power for which is supplied by the Lake Jitsugetsudan hydro-electric power plant.

The governor-general stressed that a very important part of his administration is what he termed the "assimilation policy". The objective of this is to bring the Taiwanese, who are of Chinese ancestry, to the same level of loyalty to the Throne as the Yamato race—that is, the people of Japan proper. The Japan-China conflict, he said, has been very helpful in this.

### Island of National Need

Taiwan, he pointed out, is geographically in the Japanese line of islands, and being so close to the home country is of extreme importance to the Empire, in national defence, industry and economics generally.

Japan's colonial policy, the Admiral proceeded, was established by the Emperor Meiji, namely that there should be assimilation of all within the Empire into one unity. Accordingly, there should be no distinction between the Yamato people and the Taiwanese.

The Taiwanese were for a long period connected with China, which was their own civilization, and no doubt the hearts of many of them turned to China, so it is quite natural that they should have respect for that country, he said.

Now, however, as a result of the Japan-China conflict, the Taiwanese have discovered that China is not strong enough to fight Japan successfully, and whereas Taiwan, as part of the Japanese Empire, exists in peace and safety, conditions are very different in China, the governor-general pointed out.

Many sons of Taiwan have taken part in the warfare in China, with the Japanese forces. Some have been employed with the navy, usually as interpreters, and they have been very useful, specially in the blockade operations along the China coast, particularly in the southern waters.

In consequence, the governor-general continued, the mind of the people of Taiwan has been changed from a practical point of view, and this is leading them in a more spiritual sense to be loyal subjects of Japan.

Admiral Kobayashi thought it will be quite some time before the Taiwanese will be able to understand and appreciate Shinto, the foundation of Japanese culture. They have had no real philosophy, nor true religion, for so long. They have been in the habit of praying to the idols of this or that old temple merely for happiness or good luck. Senshu Buddhism seems to be becoming most popular among the Taiwanese.

### Student Inter-Marriage

As to inter-marriage, he said there is quite a good deal by the Taiwanese young men in Tokyo. There are about 5,000 Taiwanese in Japan proper, of whom about 3,000 are students, mostly in Tokyo. The remainder, some 2,000, are what may be called rich people. There is a striking contrast between the Taiwanese, who come to Japan proper to spend money, and the Koreans who come here to earn money.

Among the 3,000 students, there are many who marry Japanese girls, about 200 such marriages taking place yearly. In Taiwan itself, there are some 50 such marriages a year. The Taiwanese coming to Tokyo and other cities here are generally from rich, well-known families, and so these young men are of good grade and noble-minded, the Admiral said.

The inter-marriages are nearly all between Taiwanese young men and Japanese girls. The former like Japanese wives because such marriages enable them to break away from irksome old Chinese customs and tend to strengthen their social position, besides making them good wives. The girls find that such husbands cherish them and are able to keep them in comfortable circumstances. In this way there is a gradual but constant fusion going on between the two races.

As to living conditions among the Taiwanese, the governor-general pointed out that it is, among the masses, extremely simple, and due to climatic and other conditions is on quite a different level from that in Japan proper. On account of the warm weather, light clothing is sufficient all the year round, dwellings are simple, and the island produces all the food the people need. Living is, therefore, inexpensive. The farmers, for example, can obtain from their land twice the quantity of produce that is possible in Japan proper, because the land can be used all the time throughout the year. Some Taiwanese have gone to south China to engage in sugar production, but have not had marked success so far because conditions have not yet returned to normal.

# Peiping Journal Denounces Ban

## Asserts American Embargo Aimed Against Japan and To Render Allies Aid

SPECIAL TO THE "N.C.D.N."

Peiping, June 10.

The following leader on the "American Embargo Question" from the "Hsin Min Pao" (June 5) of Peiping would appear to be not without a certain significance. This paper is not, as one might gather from the sentiments expressed in the article, a German or even a Japanese newspaper, but a Chinese one, that is supposed, at any rate, to represent the views of the completely free and independent administration of north China. It is difficult to know, which to admire more: the virtuous indignation of this Chinese newspaper at the insincerity of the U.S.A., so very different from the sincerity of their ally, Japan; or its profound contempt for the plutocratic democracies and its elation at their defeat by Germany, so highly proper in a newspaper of a professedly neutral country.

Here is this charming article:—"At a time when the war in Europe is raging violently, when its flames are spreading from day to day, and amidst all these alarms and excursions, the news has just been given to the world, that the U.S.A. has put an embargo on the export of all war material. According to a Transocean message, a spokesman of the United States Cabinet has informed the Japanese Ambassador in Washington that the President's decision to stop the export of war material that was required for their own re-armament would apply to all countries without discrimination.

'Alas This is nothing but an attempt of one of the capitalist democratic states to maintain a pretence of neutrality, while at the same time giving assistance to England and France in their efforts to destroy Germany. What is the good of such talk? In politics, as in all else, the truth will out. And it is really nothing but empty talk, when America declares that the ban on the export of needful war materials will be applied to all countries without distinction.

### Planes Flown to Canada

"This is clearly shown by the fact that the American Government, just prior to issuing this order, departed from her so-called neutrality laws by allowing American citizens to fly planes over to Canada. This is a clear infringement of all decent international relations; and the desire to assist England and France to destroy Germany is thereby clearly manifest. If Americans can fly planes over to Canada, why should they not fly them straight over to England? Who can, therefore, believe them, when they say that the embargo on export of war material applies to all equally?

"As a result of America altering her Neutrality Act, the British and French have been able to buy from her not only large numbers of planes, but also huge quantities of every kind of war material. In fact, the American Government does everything it can to help Britain and France, and works in the closest co-operation with them. As this open assistance of Britain and France by America is as clear as daylight, is it not obvious that that all this talk about there being no discrimination in the embargo is merely an attempt to throw dust in he eyes of the world? can anybody be foolish enough to believe it? Actually, it is clearly nothing but the usual kind of American double-dealing, when, after putting this embargo on exports, she informs Japan of it and tries to calm her suspicions by assuring her that she need not fear that it is a move to help China. For it is perfectly obvious that this move to put an embargo on the export of war material in reality covers a secret purpose.

### Treacherous Plans

"In Europe anyhow, Hitler's people very clearly have seen through the treacherous plans of the plutocratic democracies. To them all this is nothing more fearsome than the empty roaring of a lion. For the leading democracies, Britain and France, have been so thoroughly beaten that they are now in wild flight and do not know how to save themselves. Thus have all the diabolical schemes of the two leading Western democracies been upset. To say that the three democratic countries, England, France and the U.S.A. together control the world is no longer correct, for today the two former have already been smashed to atoms by Germany.

"For this reason America which has been working in close agreement with the other plutocratic democracies is very worried and at her wits end, realizing very well that before very long England and France will be wiped out, thus leaving her in a bad hole. Therefore, she continually plots to oppose Germany by every means and to assist England and France. And that is the reason why she continues to sell war material to Europe that she herself needs.

### National China Beaten

"Meanwhile the Americans have seen in the Far East that Chiang Kai-shek is nearly finished, that our ally, Japan, has been victorous in 100 battles, that the "New Order in East Asia" is becoming more firmly established every day, and that the trade of the Far East is flowing like a mighty river, so that there is no way of withstanding Japan here. They also realize that none of these diabolical schemes can ever hope to meet with success among the generous and honest peoples of East Asia. For these reasons America uses the pretence of opposing Germany as a pretext for trying to hinder Japan. For it is Japan against whom this embargo is really aimed.

"Although the laws of international intercourse and of neutrality should be enough to defeat such scheming and unneutral conduct, the public all the world over will share our indignation at the horrible schemes of this capitalist state. With united wisdom and strength the whole of Hitler's people to a man have set out to defeat these plots. But here in Asia, notwithstanding the establishment of the New Order in East Asia and the recovery of trade, which are the dearest wishes of all peoples of the Far East, the plutocratic democracies continue without cessation to pursue a policy of obstruction and hostility.

"We, the people of East Asia, must adopt an unyielding attitude and treat these democracies to the same eagle's glance and tiger's glare and oppose them in the same way, as mighty Germany is doing in Europe. If all the peoples of the Far East join together in the common cause and stand up to these people, then it will be found that even the leader of the plutocratic democracies, America, is not so very dangerous after all."

## Pravda Publishes French Soldier's Plea

Moscow, June 15.

The official newspaper "Pravda" today published an urgent appeal from a "French soldier and member of the Young Communists League," exhorting the workers of France to continue the defence of their Fatherland but to fight against such "internal enemies as M. Edouard Daladier, former Premier, M. Leon Blum, former Premier and leader of the Socialists, and M. Georges Bonnet, former Foreign Minister."—United Press.

## U.S. Population Passes 131 Million Mark

New York, June 15.

The current count of the inhabitants of the United States already has passed 131,000,000 persons, with returns by no means complete, the census bureau reported Friday.—United Press.


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## THE SPORTS PAGE

# Brooklyn Dodgers' Batting Spree Routs Reds

### Lead Consolidated in National League; Cards Win 14-1 Over Phillies to Climb

New York, June 16.

BROOKLYN'S quarter of a million dollar investment in the deal which brought Ducky Medwick to Flatbush paid dividends yesterday when the erstwhile Cardinal outfielder slammed a double which started Brooklyn's seventh inning hitting spree and routed the Cincinnati Reds 11 to 6. It was the second successive Dodger victory in this series.

Brooklyn's victory enabled them to strengthen their grip on the National League lead and sent the Cincinnati Reds tumbling down to third place, a few percentage points behind the up-and-coming New York Giants.

The Polo Ground boys, themselves only two games out of the lead, hammered a convincing 12 to 1 win over Frankie Frish's Pittsburgh Pirates. The Giant attack was paced by catcher Harry Danning, who clouted a homer with two mates aboard.

At Boston the Chicago Cubs defeated the Boston Bees 11 to 5. Rookie Jim Gleason and second baseman Billy Herman both connected for two-base smashes with bases full. The St. Louis Cardinals jumped from seventh to fifth place in the standings by pounding out a 14 to 1 victory over the Philadelphia Phillies. Outfielder Enos Slaughter made two timely hits which drove in three of the St. Louis runs. In the American League, the Boston Red Sox maintained their lead by trimming the Chicago White Sox 5 to 2. Homers by Jimmy Foxx and Ted Williams were responsible for the Boston victory.

**Senators Humbled**

At Detroit, the Tigers humbled the Washington Senators in both ends of a double header. In the opening game, Hank Greenberg and Frank Higgins banged homers, which featured Detroit's 15-hit assault for an 11 to 1 win. In the nightcap, Higgins again connected with a homer. The second game score was 8 to 0.

The twin victory enabled the Tigers to dislodge the Cleveland Indians from second position, as the Clevelanders dropped a 7 to 4 engagement to Philadelphia Athletics.

The Mackmen drove in the winning margin in the seventh inning, when Al Brancato singled and Wally Moses homered.

The New York Yankees, meanwhile, kept pace with the leaders by defeating the St. Louis Browns in a close, 7 to 6 battle. Outfielder Joe Dimaggio scored the winning run for the Yanks when he singled, advanced on a base on balls, took third on an error and dashed home on Joe Gordon's long fly.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Washington | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Detroit | 11 | 15 | 1 |
| Batteries: Hudson, Monteagudo, Early; Newson, Sullivan. | | | |
| Nightcap | | | |
| Washington | 0 | 4 | 1 |
| Detroit | 8 | 13 | 1 |
| Batteries: Haynes, Gelbert, Early; Gorsica, Tebbets. | | | |
| Boston | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Chicago | 2 | 4 | 1 |
| Batteries: Hash, Desautels; Dietrich, Tresh. | | | |
| New York | 7 | 10 | 1 |
| St. Louis | 6 | 11 | 1 |
| Batteries: Chandler, Hildebrand, Murphy, Russo, Dickey; Niggeling, Kramer, Susce, Swift. | | | |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 10 | 0 |
| Cleveland | 4 | 11 | 1 |
| Batteries: Ross, Hayes; Harner, Dobbs, Hemsley. | | | |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cincinnati | 6 | 8 | 0 |
| Brooklyn | 11 | 14 | 1 |
| Batteries: Walters, Schoffner, Hutchins, Lombardi, Hershberger; Carleton, Presnell, Phelps. | | | |
| Chicago | 11 | 13 | 2 |
| Boston | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Batteries: Frensh, Todd; Posedel, Barnicle, Callahan, Coffman, Masi. | | | |
| St. Louis | 14 | 19 | 0 |
| Philadelphia | 1 | 4 | 3 |
| Batteries: Cooper, Padgett, Owen; Beck, Si Johnson, Small, Warren. | | | |
| Pittsburgh | 1 | 5 | 4 |
| New York | 12 | 17 | 1 |
| Batteries: Bowman, Lanahan, Lanning, Davis, Fernandes; Schumacher, Dannings. | | | |

**Standings**

AMERICAN LEAGUE

| | W. | L. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 29 | 16 | .644 |
| Detroit | 29 | 20 | .592 |
| Cleveland | 30 | 22 | .577 |
| New York | 27 | 22 | .551 |
| Chicago | 23 | 29 | .442 |
| St. Louis | 21 | 30 | .412 |
| Philadelphia | 20 | 29 | .408 |
| Washington | 21 | 33 | .389 |

NATIONAL LEAGUE

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn | 32 | 13 | .711 |
| New York | 30 | 15 | .667 |
| Cincinnati | 32 | 17 | .653 |
| Chicago | 27 | 25 | .519 |
| St. Louis | 17 | 29 | .370 |
| Philadelphia | 16 | 28 | .364 |
| Pittsburgh | 15 | 28 | .349 |
| Boston | 14 | 28 | .333 |

—United Press.

# Little Interest in Sport at Home

### Only Boxing Continues to Go on Vigorously; Papers Attack Sunday Golfers

London, May 27.

There is singularly little interest in sport nowadays—nor can anyone feel much interest in these busy days. The Football League Cup matches attract so little notice that some of the papers merely give the results without comment. Football (even Rugby in the League) and cricket are both being played now, in a half-hearted way on Saturdays. The cricket matches are purely Club contests without any special features. The golfer is almost ashamed to turn out—you may smile but only the very old *dare* carry golf clubs in the streets or trains. The "Sunday Express" yesterday indeed bitterly attacked the Sunday golfer, though poor devil it may be all the recreation he gets when he is working seven shifts a week of eight to twelve hours. There's no lawn tennis worth speaking about—even on Saturday afternoons all the courts—hard and soft—are deserted.

Racing continues to be uncertain, and the "Times" today contains any number of letters bitterly attacking the continuation of any horse-racing at all. This bitter attack also refers to greyhound racing, football pools and similar activities. Lord Harewood is doing his utmost to keep the sport of horseracing going, but national needs must come first. Gatwick had to go and there will be no Redcar. Otherwise it is hoped to carry on as arranged. Newbery's Derby meeting is only a little more than a fortnight off. Unless things take on a more serious tone I do not expect any interference in this direction. The great thing is to keep an optimistic frame of mind.

Although boxing promoters have been finding the going pretty rough just lately, there is no likelihood of the fight business closing down. "Far from it" says Len Harvey "I am expecting to see a really busy open-air season, with most of our up-and-coming battlers in action. It takes more than a war to kill the boxing game. The records show that the original National Sporting Club not only carried on through the 1914-18 stage against Germany, but actually staged one tournament in the middle of a raid."

## Canidrome Results

1—300 yd. flat.—1, Cheerful Mite; 2, Great Rambler.
Also ran:—My Gal, State Lottery, Trump Card, Gladiator.
4 lengths.—Time, 17.96.
Win, $19. Forecast 4-5 Div. $107.70.
Place, 1st $12.80; 2nd $12.30.

2—440 yd. flat.—1, Nanette; 2, Great Rascal.
Also ran:—Shanghai Shroff, Golden Angelo, Apollo II, Reno Bonzo.
Short head.—Time, 26.78.
Win, $14.20. Forecast 4-5 Div. $53.50.
Place, 1st $7.70; 2nd $11.70.
Double Event 1/2 4-4 Div. $40.50.

3—440 yd. flat.—1, Cute Vicerine; 2, Sauce Mirelle.
Also ran:—Lady Whirlwind, Esquire, Great Wall, Starting Price.
4 lengths.—Time, 26.19.
Win, $8.60. Forecast 4-6 Div. $34.90.
Place, 1st $6.70; 2nd $10.80.
Double Event 2/3 4-4 Div. $11.20.

4—500 yd. flat.—1, Speedwing; 2, Five Stars II.
Also ran:—Advance Guard, Simple Dale, Dinna Ken, Be Smart.
5 lengths.—Time, 31.07.
Win, $24.40. Forecast 2-5 Div. $51.50.
Place, 1st $12.10; 2nd $9.
Double Event 3/4 4-3 Div. $21.50.

5—500 yd. flat.—1, Grayzeb; 2, Sir Sewu.
Also ran:—Little Marquis, Gator, Golden Dawn, Our Joy.
Short head.—Time, 30.92.
Win, $23.60. Forecast 4-5 Div. $120.60.
Place, 1st $13.30; 2nd $12.80.
Double Event 4/5 2-4 Div. $72.50.

6—500 yd. flat.—1, Bethany; 2, Shanghai Mist.
Also ran:—Janet, Royal Rank, Flintship, City Brat.
3½ length.—Time, 30.59.
Win, $23.30. Forecast 1-5 Div. $79.60.
Place, 1st $10; 2nd $9.10.
Double Event 5/6 4-1 Div. $60.10.

7—500 yd. flat.—1, Fly Catcher; 2, Irish Lover.
Also ran:—Reckless Master, Cabotin, Don't Fuss, Open Book.
2 lengths.—Time, 30.17.
Win, $16.20. Forecast 1-6 Div. $45.20.
Place, 1st $7.30; 2nd $7.80.
Double Event 6/7 1-1 Div. $22.10.

8—500 yd. flat.—1, Rio Queen; 2, Rough Coat.
Also ran:—Cordon Violet, Madam's Hope, Jorrock's Alone, Chihli Black Dove.
3½ lengths.—Time, 30.09.
Win, $33.80. Forecast 5-3 Div. $139.60.
Place, 1st $14.10; 2nd $8.70.
Double Event 7/8 1-5 Div. $62.90.

9—500 yd. flat.—1, Old Jade; 2, Another Day.
Also ran:—Theydon Bois, Open Beach, Cordon Jaune, Glenapp.
½ length.—Time, 29.96.
Win, $7.90. Forecast 5-4 Div. $55.80.
Place, 1st $6.60; 2nd $12.40.
Double Event 8/9 5-5 Div. $38.50.

10—500 yd. flat.—1, Gallant Mayor; 2, Chilly Eve.
Also ran:—Master Zeb, Cordon Rough, Grand Senate, Lavondale.
1 length.—Time, 29.76.
Win, $27.70. Forecast 5-6 Div. $148.70.
Place, 1st $12.60; 2nd $20.40.
Double Event 9/10 5-5 Div. $25.40.

11—500 yd. flat.—1, Dusty Miller; 2, Some Fortune.
Also ran:—Woodstock Matt, Cute Viscount, Alton Classic, Bellrock.
4 lengths.—Time, 29.31.
Win, $52.80. Forecast 4-1 Div. $236.60.
Place, 1st $20; 2nd $11.90.
Double Event 10/11 5-4 Div. $153.
Cash sweep:—1st dog No. 830; 2nd dog No. 663; 3rd dog No. 600.
Unplaced:—1666, 1931, 1589.

## Yorkshire Cup of Rugby League

London, June 16.

Following were the results of the semi-final matches, played yesterday, for Yorkshire Cup of the Rugby League:—

Featherstone 15, Dewsbury 11
Hull Kingston 5, Wakefield 5.—Reuter.

## Lawn Bowls Pairs Championship

### Extension of Time to Be Allowed

Owing to the fact that the weather made play impossible yesterday, an extension of time has been allowed for the completion of the first round of the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association Pairs Championship, according to an announcement made last evening.

All outstanding matches in this round must be played off as soon as the greens are open for play to enable arrangements to be made to proceed with the second round, which must be played off on or before June 30.


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**French General Congratulates Rugby Players**

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# Biggest Surprise in History Of Kentucky Derby

### Crowd of 95,000 See Outsider Gallahadion Sneak Through on Rails to Beat Roaring Favourite

IN one of the biggest upsets in the history of the race, Mrs. Ethel V. Mars's Gallahadion took the 66th Kentucky Derby before a crowd estimated at 95,000 by Colonel Matt Winn, president Churchill Downs. This great throng, said to be the largest ever to see a horse race in this country, was stunned at the defeat of Colonel E. R. Bradley's Bimelech, heavily played odds-on favourite, says the "New York Times."

Mrs. Mars and Colonel Bradley were the only two owners of Derby starters who did not come to the track, Mrs. Mars remaining in Chicago and Colonel Bradley in Lexington.

Driving through along the rail in a daring move, Jockey Carroll Bierman slipped between Bimelech and the fence with Gallahadion and was up to take the lead fifty yards from the finish. From there home the 35-to-1 shot drew away to win at least by a length and a half. Bimelech faltered in those last few strides but lasted to save the place by a nose from Arnold Hanger's Dit. Charles S. Howard's Mioland was fourth.

Mrs. Mars talked to Trainer Roy Waldron on the telephone yesterday and decided that, because of her many business cares in Chicago and the fact that she was suffering from a cold, she would not make the visit to Louisville.

**Always Up in Derby**

Devoted to Kentucky racing, Mrs. Mars always has had her colours up in the Derby since she entered the sport in 1934. The decision to start Gallahadion this year was much along the lines that she wouldn't change now, even though Gallahadion had conquered no worlds in Winter racing in California.

Waldron received the massive gold cup from Governor Kent Johnson of the Kentucky. The race was the richest of all Derbies, which stretch back to 1875. It grossed $82,175, of which $60,150 went to Mrs. Mars.

The time was as slow as 2.05 over a fast track, but Gallahadion at last ran the race that Waldron thought was in him. It was Gallahadion who had finished second to Bimelech in the Derby Trial and it was the same Gallahadion, coming on at the head of the stretch, who had made Jockey Fred Smith give Bimelech one lash with the whip in that race. Later Smith said that had been just to keep Bimelech at his work.

Waldron, however, felt that he ought to telephone Mrs. Mars and tell her that she had as much chance in the Derby as some of the other owners who were shooting at the moon. Mrs. Mars had had standout horses in past Derbies and always had been disappointed, so today, when she thought she had so small a chance, she remained home and heard the result by radio.

Colonel Bradley also heard the result the same way. Bimelech ran a gallant race, he did his level best, but he did not have enough left to withstand the late rush of the bay son of Sir Gallahad III and Countess Time.

**Dit Stages Fast Finish**

As for Dit, he came from behind the pace and was good enough to race head and head with Bimelech in the last sixteenth. Smith might have been paying more attention to Dit, on the outside of him, than to Gallahadion, who came up on the inside, but even if some one had rung a fire bell in his left ear there was nothing he or any other rider could have done to save Bimelech's unbeaten record.

The defeat was the first suffered by Bimlech in his nine starts and the victory was the fourth for Gallahadion in ten starts this year. The payoff, long delayed, was $72,40, $13.80 and $4.80 for $2 on the Milky Way Farm winner. Bimelech returned $3.20 and $2.40 and Dit $2.80.

Gallahadion was the longest-priced winner since Donerail returned 91 to 1 in 1913 and became the Derby's longest shot to triumph. The Derby betting was below that of recent years because of the standout favourite and the small field, the total reaching $465,149. This was the smallest betting on the race since 1935 when $400,245 was wagered, and slightly more than $1,000,000 for the day.

Bimelech and Dit, locked nose and nose, were "hanging" in the last few yards, both of them weary from the effort of the first mile, and roaring up from behind them came Mrs. Mars's racer.

The early pace was set by Joseph E. Widener's Roman. He set such a stiff pace, with Bimelech laying behind him, that he may have "cooked" Bimelech and left him easier prey for Gallahadion.

The first big move came when the field had passed the far turn. Roman still was leading and Smith aboard Bimelech evidently thought he could wait no longer. At that he had waited a furlong longer than most riders would have. Out he went and in a jump or two was alongside Roman on the outside.

Dit's rider, Buddy Haas, one of the canniest in the game, evidently had been watching Bimelech. He turned loose at virtually the same split second that Bimelech did and ranged up on the outside of Bimelech.

Roman didn't give up. He fought on until the turn into the stretch. There he faltered along the rail and Bimelech and Dit, farther out, were joined in a neck and neck duel, with Bimelech leading.

Through the gap left by Roman, the Marylander Royal Man was aimed, but Bierman was aiming for the same gap and he shot Gallahadion at it. Having more power, Gallahadion got there first. The horse wasn't through yet, but Gallahadion was driving forward and the other two were tired.


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# Celebrities Cause Jam at Derby

### Hollywood Stars, Jack Dempsey, Babe Ruth All Need Special Guards

Hollywood and the movies, which appeared to discover the Kentucky Derby only many years after men high in public life had, divided honours with leaders from Washington and many other points. Irene Dunne, a hometown girl, who "came home" to Louisville earlier in the week; Randolph Scott, Don Ameche and others were the cause of more traffic jams than Postmaster General James A. Farley, Governor Keene Johnson and other leading figures in public life, says the "New York Times."

Even in the clubhouse, where the well-known were guarded by fences and a special corps of strong-arm ushers, the traffic jams in the aisles were heavy. No sooner would a celebrity move from his or her seat than the word would go along the boxes and craning necks would be the immediate result.

Racing leaders and social arbiters were almost lost in the shuffle, but many paused to congratulate Joseph E. Widener, who has been ill, and who made the trip from Lexington when the weather turned fair. He is vice-chairman of the Jockey Club, which also was represented by its chairman, William Woodward. Mrs. Payne Whitney and Mrs. P. A. B. Widener, neither with a starter in this year's race, doubtless were the best-known among women racing leaders.

**Retain Their Popularity**

Babe Ruth and Jack Dempsey caused many a wave and a hand shake and neither appears to have lost a bit of his popularity. Secretary of State Edward J. Hughes from Illinois and Mayor Edward J. Kelly of Chicago headed a large group of Illinois officials who were on hand.

Of the owners with Derby starters, apparently all but Mrs. Ethel V. Mars and Colonel E. R. Bradley were present. W. L. Brann, owner of Pictor, has been here for several days, as has Arnold Hanger, owner of Dit. Mioland's owner, Charles S. Howard, got in a couple of days ago while C. T. Fisher, who has Sirocco, has been back and forth from nearby Lexington. M. J. Schmitt, owner of the scratched True Star, is a Louisvillian, and attended with his son.

## Bill Myers on Bench With Cut Arm

New York, June 16.

Bill Myers, star shortstop of the Cincinnati Reds, will be on the sidelines for at least a week because of a gash in his right forearm sustained when he accidentally pushed his hand through a window, it was learned today.—United Press.


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## Cotton Sinks Putt to Win Wager

### Ascot's All-Time Record Broken in America

London, May 27.

Henry Cotton (Ashridge) the international golf professional earned £5 for the Red Cross Fund by holing a 4ft putt on May 25. The incident occurred at the 16th hole in the second of two matches on behalf of the fund at the Beaconsfield Club, Buckinghamshire. Cotton who was partnered by W. J. Cox (Wimbledon Park) won the match with the stroke he had driven on to the green in one, and the referee secured offers from 20 people to give 5s if the ball went down at the next stroke. "I can see four lines to the hole" remarked Cotton, who was kept waiting while the offers were made. Then he coolly sank the putt. Cotton and Cox beat P. Alliss (Ferndown) and E.W.H. Kenyon (Beaconsfield) 2 and 1 and 3 and 2.

Wartime lawn tennis matches in aid of "Daily Sketch" and Red Cross War Relief charities commence on June 1. For three months starting at Malvern on that day, all the well-known players who are not in the Army and as many as can secure leave will tour the country, playing in nearly thirty matches, with a two-day championship for women at Wimbledon, as a high light on July 19 and 20. Probable players in the singles knock-out matches will be Madame Mathieu (France), Miss Jean Nicoll Miss Margot Lumb and Mrs. Menzies (Kay Stammers). Sixteen other women players will be chosen to play in a knock-out doubles.

We always thought Ascot was the place for big money. One June (1938) afternoon £164,276 was poured into the Totalisator. Now from Jamaica (New York State) race track comes the news that during the afternoon of the recent Wood Memorial Stakes 27,631 racegoers bet £210,015 on pari-mutuel machines—£45,738 more than Ascot's all-time record.

The influx of refugees may see the introduction into this country of a game which has survived in Holland for nearly 500 years without a change. The game, Kolf, is a mixture of golf, skittles and shove-halfpenny. Generally it is played in a covered concrete court twenty-two yards long and five and a half yards wide; the floor is divided into twelve unequal spaces, each of which has a different scoring value.


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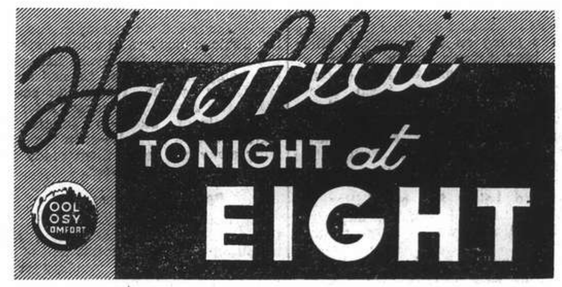




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# How the R.A.F. Photographs Strategic Objectives

### Long Range Flights Over Germany Undertaken to Provide Important Military Observations

THE story of how British planes undertake photo-reconnaissance flights over military objectives in Germany is told in detail by a flying officer, in a report received recently from official sources in London. The courage and daring of British pilots and observers is well-known by this time, and this is an example of what is merely regarded as routine work by these men. The complete story as told by the R. A. F. Officer follows.

The three of us—navigator-photographer, gunner and I—stride across the aerodrome "somewhere in England" to the Bristol Blenheim bomber that is awaiting us with throbbing engines. A few moments before, we had received final instructions in the flight room for our photo-reconnaisance flight.

To the British High Command had come reports of a concentration of enemy warships in an important naval harbour in northwestern Germany. Early confirmation of the report was essential, and it was a job—come what may—to return with photographs that would give the High Command the indisputable evidence it needed.

The harbour was well defended. Active enemy opposition was to be expected. In spite of this, however, photographs had to be secured. Experience had shown that the "large cruiser" reported by a human observer might, when an expert examined an enlarged photograph, reveal itself as the very pocket battleship that it had been hoped to locate.

On some occasions in the past, pilots, hampered by clouds and limited visibility, had been known to reconnoitre areas other than their objectives. They returned to their base confident of having fulfilled the mission—until the photographs they had taken showed their mistake.

This time there was to be no mistake. My observer-navigator, who was also photographer, had carefully gone over a map of harbour and dockyards to be photographed. Imprinted indelibly upon his memory were details of the enemy defences likely to be encountered—well defended strong points to be avoided. The mathematical navigation of the plane was in his hands, too.

As for me, my time would he adequately occupied with the actual flying of the plane—keeping it on the course mapped out by my fellow airman, watching the multitude of instruments, jockeying the plane amid shell bursts to strike a level keel when a picture was to be taken, going into defensive action against the attacking enemy aircraft, manœuvring to give my gunner in the rear of the plane a shot with his moveable gun. My own gun is fixed rigidly in the port wing and fires only forward.

We climb rather cumbersomely into our camouflaged, twin-engined bomber. The heavy, winter flying suits make us look like huge hulks of men who move rather ponderously. One camera has already been installed in the body of the plane by the expert ground staff. A dispatch-runner hands up another camera. While I run-up the engines and check instruments, my observer-navigator (who sits beside me in the nose of the plane) inspects his photographic equipment.

**The Cameras**

Both cameras are of the same type—large, all-metal, box-shaped affairs specially designed for aerial use. They are heavily insulated against the effects of humidity and extremes of temperature which, at great heights, may fall far below zero. Weighing 28 lbs. each, the cameras take a picture 5 inches square. They are loaded with rolls of film 55 feet in length, each one good for a total of 125 exposures.

Foolproof of operation and a minimum of gadgets are essential features of these aerial cameras. For, in the Royal Air Force, photography is merely a routine duty that may fall to the lot of any trained observer and must be carried out in addition to the task of navigating the airplane.

In the cameras used, simplicity of operation has been brought almost to perfection. Close-up views are unobtainable in the air because of the high speed of the aircraft and the consequently impossible task of following an object with the view-finder when the plane is speeding within a few feet of the ground. The cameras are, therefore, focused permanantly at "infinity." No adjustment of focus is needed, whatever the speed of the aircraft or how great its height above the objective.

Before we leave the ground the correct exposure is set and the appropriate filter is inserted by a photographic expert who is guided by a forecast of the weather conditions likely to be encountered over the area to be photographed. When the film is developed, after our return, proper precautions are taken to correct against any slight error in exposure allowance. The focal length of the lens depends upon the nature of the task, and may vary from 5 to 20 inches; the shorter the focal length, the greater is the area covered.

One of the cameras is mounted in the body of the aircraft, with its lens pointing through a hole in the floor. With this we shall take vertical photographs. An electrical device connects the shutter mechanism to a switch-panel beside the observer's seat. By merely pressing a button the camera is set in motion and will take a series of pictures at set intervals until the current is switched off or the roll of film exhausted.

The second camera is to be used for taking oblique shots. It is a hand-held camera manually operated by the observer. Everything has already been set so that it is merely a matter of seizing a fleeting opportunity, aiming the camera through the window, taking the picture, and returning as quickly as possible to the job of navigating.

**The Flight Starts**

Satisfied that all equipments is functioning properly, I taxi the plane into the wind and open the throttles. In a few moments we are in the air, seeking altitude. We are off for Germany.

Out of sight of land, my navigator-observer is busy checking wind strength and direction. Occasionally he gives me a course correction to counteract the effect of drift and to ensure an accurate landfall of the German coast. A tension has gripped us all. My eyes rove constantly over the instrument panel, about the clouded skies in search of possible enemy aircraft, and down to the surging North Sea beneath us. But it is almost as if there is no war.

Then suddenly a burst of fire from our rear gun recalls the fact. No threatening danger, though. My gunner is merely warming the gun to keep the action from freezing in the frigid temperature of the upper air.

At last the enemy coast appears in misty outline. The clouds, which have been getting steadily lower for the past half hour, are now down to almost 5.000 feet. Keeping just below the cloud base, I head straight for the estuary and harbour which can now be seen faintly. I'm none too happy about the altitude to which the clouds have forced us. Flying below 5,000 feet over heavily defended areas is just a bit warmish. Our plane will be seen silhouetted nicely against the clouds, in spite of camouflage. But the same clouds promise a refuge in case of necessity.

As yet no enemy aircraft have put in an appearance. The sky is ours for the moment and we mean to make the most of it. A line of dockyards is sliding toward us to port. My observer is free now for photography. Rapidly allowing for our plane's height and speed, he calculates the time interval to be allowed between each vertical photograph to ensure a 60 per cent. overlap of pictures. All this is done in an instant by the use of quick-reference tables and graphs.

**Objectives Photographed**

I manœuvre the plane into the requisite course as my observer-navigator sets the timing dial. He presses a button and the camera goes into action. Five seconds before each exposure is made a red light flashes automatically on my instrument panel. This is my cue to steady the plane and maintain a straight and level course.

Naval dockyards are always heavily defended, and this one is no exception. No sooner have I steadied the plane for the second exposure than a salvo of anti-aircraft bursts 50 yards below and astern of the bomber. The concussion of the exploding shells lashes at the control surfaces and the controls jerk in my hands. I change course rapidly, trying at the same to keep our objectives within camera range. The red light flashes again and I steady the plane.

Other ground batteries have opened up now and are peppering us hotly. And through it all the red light on the instrument panel keeps flashing me the "steady" warning as the camera grinds out exposure after exposure. The batteries improve their range in spite of our fleeting, zig-zag course and it is apparent that we shall be blown out of the sky if we tarry longer. Swiftly, I seek the security of the clouds.

As the protecting mists enshroud us, my observer lifts the oblique camera to window level. Further vertical shots being impossible, we are going to try for oblique pictures of the warships in the roadstead.

I change direction in the clouds, keeping several factors in mind to determine our approximate position relative to the enemy terrain beneath. Then I push the plane down into a shallow dive to take us out of the clouds. The roadstead appears beneath us and then warships are sliding under our wings. With rapid efficiency my observer is making his exposures. Shockingly quick, vivid bursts of green and red smoke appear on all sides of the bomber as other pom-pom batteries join in. Once more we are forced to flee. The fire is hot—very hot.

**Intercepted by Fighters**

But this time, before we gain the security of the clouds, we are intercepted by two Messerschmitt fighters. They plunge down upon us, intent upon our destruction. I feint a manœuvre and quickly kick into another. For a moment the enemy fighters are unsighted and my gunner gets in a burst as they flash past. All thoughts of photography are far from our minds now. Our job is to get our of the mess as safely as possible and return home with the pictures already taken.

The fighters zoom up to renew, the attack. Approaching from astern, one on either side, they open fire at long range. Concentrating on the fighter on the port quarter, my gunner holds his fire until the Messerschmitt is close astern. A short burst hammers out at last just when I was beginning to fear the enemy had put my gunner out of action. But he knows his business. The burst pounded into the fighter's engine. There is gush of flame and smoke and the Messerschmitt is going down.

Before the other enemy aircraft can do us damage we are safe in the clouds again. I go entirely on instruments while my navigator-observer swiftly plots a course to take us home. We fly blind until well out over the North Sea. Then we let down out of the clouds and continue on our way just under their base.

The short winter's day is nearly over when the English coastline comes into view. Very soon the familiar shape of the home aerodrome is beneath us. I circle the field, throttle down the engines, lower the wheels, and glide into a landing.

We have no sooner rolled to a stop than a dispatch-rider is beside us. The film-magazines are handed down to him and he speeds them off to the dark-room. As soon as the prints are dry, they will be rushed to the High Command. Within a few hours other aircraft will be setting our from an aerodrome "somewhere in England" bound on a night raid to the scene of our recent activity—and with a less peaceful purpose.

## U.S. Warns Against Any Act Against Liner

Washington, June 16.

The United States has notified belligerent nations that she expects no interruption or molestation by air, naval or military forces of the liner Washington on her homeward journey with American refugees.

The vessel is at present en route to the United States loaded with Americans from all over Europe.—Reuter.

**After Nancy Was Bombed**

*French army engineers are shown cleaning up the débris after German warplanes bombed Nancy, killing and wounding many civilians.*

## U.S. Must Stay Out Says Col. Lindbergh

### Assistance to Allies Called "Meddling" by Flier in Broadcast

Washington, June 16.

Co-operation by all American states in the defence of the western hemisphere and a 'hands off' policy towards Europe were advocated in a nation-wide broadcast last night by Colonel Charles Lindbergh.

The Colonel strongly condemned what he termed the Administration's policy of "meddling with affairs abroad."

"We must first construct a clear-cut plan of defence and have the co-operation of all American countries in carrying it out," he said. "We must insist upon military bases being placed wherever they are needed for our safety regardless of who owns the territory involved. With an adequate defence, no foreign country could invade us."

Colonel Lindbergh then stressed that the Administration's present policy would ultimately involve the United States in the European war.

**"Driblets of Munitions"**

"It is not a policy that we can continue to follow and remain a great nation," he stated. "Let's look at our position today. Our leaders have lost the influence we could have exerted as the world's greatest neutral nation. The driblets of munitions we have sold to England and France had a negligeable effect on the trend of the war, and we have not a sufficient military strength available to change that trend."

"We demand," he continued, "that foreign nations refrain from interfering in our hemisphere, yet we constantly interfere in theirs. We have been doing to England and France what they did to Czechoslovakia, Poland, Finland Norway — encouraged them to hope for help that we cannot send. Yet with these examples before us we still continue on this course."

The Colonel then pointed out that "there can be no no talk of sending troops to Europe as considerable time would be required to train even a small army."

Outlining the position the United States would find herself in if she decided to enter the war, he said.

**Where the Road Divides**

"We must face the fact, regardless of how disagreeable it is, that before we can take effective action in a European war, the German armies may have brought all Europe under their control. In that case, Europe will be dominated by the strongest military nation the world has ever known, and this nation will be controlling a population far larger than our own."

The United States, he added, stands today "where the road divides at the sign-post between war and peace".

"Now that we have become one of the world's greatest nations," he asked, "shall we throw away the independent American destiny which our forefathers gave their lives for to win? Shall we submerge our future in the endless wars of the old world or shall we build our own defences and leave European wars to European countries?"—Havas.


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| 4 | 2 | 5 | 51.50 | 21.50 |
| 5 | 4 | 5 | 120.60 | 72.50 |
| 6 | 1 | 5 | 79.60 | 60.10 |
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## Italian Activities in U.S. Investigated

### Ambassador Denies Consuls Are Concerned

Washington, June 15.

The U.S. Government is carrying out a thorough investigation of reports concerning the conduct of Italian consular officials in the United States, State Secretary Cordell Hull announced at his press conference today.

He made the disclosure when asked to comment on the informal protest lodged with him yesterday by Prince Colonna, Italian Ambassador here, against American press reports that Italian consuls have been engaged in illegal Fascist activities throughout the United States.

Prince Colonna, Mr. Hull said, gave him a note, the contents of which were similar to the bulletin published shortly after by the Italian embassy. It asserted that Italian consuls "have always strictly limited their activities to their legal consular functions" and refrained from all political activities.

Mr. Hull declined to reveal the agencies that are carrying out the investigation of the reports.—Havas.

## Senate Approves Tax Bill for U.S.

### Opposition Expected in Lower House

Washington, June 16.

The Senate yesterday approved the US$1,007,000,000 tax bill designed to help pay for the President'es US55,-000,000,000 national defence programme.

Political sources predicted it would be difficult to obtain the approval of the bill by the House of Representatives. The Senate Finance Committee unanimously approved the bill and sent it to the Senate yesterday morning.—United Press.

## Yugoslavia Denies Nazi Leader Arrested

Belgrade, June 16.

A semi-official denial has been issued of reports that a prominent member of the German minority has been arrested following the discovery of uniforms similar to those of the Yugoslav police in his premises.—Reuter.

## 60,000 School Children Leave London

New York, June 15.

The evacuation of 60,000 London school children was announced today in a British news broadcast picked up by the National Broadcasting Corporation. All school children will have been evacuated from London by Tuesday, the broadcast added.—Havas.


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## Relief Bill Approved By U.S. Senate

### Freighter Carrying Red Cross Supplies Sails

Washington, June 16.

The Senate yesterday approved the US$1,224,000,000 relief bill, carrying US$50,000,000 to be used for the relief of European refugees.

The bill also authorizes non-combatant technical training for American youths in Civilian Conservation Corps encampments.

Meanwhile, the freighter McKee's Port, carrying US$1,000,000 worth of Red Cross food and medical supplies to France, sailed for Bilbao, Spain, yesterday. It was originally scheduled to go to Bordeaux, but the route was changed because of the rapid German advance into France. The supplies will be transported overland to Bordeaux.—United Press.

## Munitions for S. America

Washington, June 16.

President Roosevelt has signed a bill opening Federal arsenals and United States shipyards to Latin-American Republics for the construction and purchase of naval vessels and war material on a cash basis.—Reuter.


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## U.S. Paris Envoy Reported Safe

### Stayed in City to View German Entry; Not Held In Custody by Nazis

Washington, June 16.

The United States Ambassador at Paris, Mr. William Bullitt, has not got into contact with the State Department since 11 p.m. Paris time last Thursday, it was announced here last night.

The Ambassador has not been heard from since he called the State Department on Thursday, June 13, to report that German troops had entered Paris. Reports that Mr. Bullitt had been captured and held prisoner by the invading German forces were denied in Berlin, according to reports reaching here from the German capital last night.

President Roosevelt on Friday said he did not believe reports that Mr. Bullitt had been taken into custody by the Germans.—United Press.

**Observes Nazi Entry**

Berlin, June 16.

German authoritative sources, denying foreign reports that the United States Ambassador to Paris, Mr. William Bullitt, had been taken into custody by the German army, said the Ambassador and six secretaries had remained in Paris to observe the German entry into the city.

Mr. Bullitt placed himself at the disposal of French authorities before the French capital fell, these quarters said. He still retains the status of a neutral foreign diplomat, they said, and has complete freedom to leave the city through the German lines at any time.

They added that they did not know whether Mr. Bullitt and his secretaries were still in Paris or had joined the French Government.—United Press.

## Italian Seamen Held In South Africa

London, June 16.

Fifty members of the crew of the Italian steamer Timavo (7.549 tons) were landed from a naval vessel at Durban on Friday, and are the first prisoners to arrive since the outbreak of the war.

They have been taken to a military camp to await internment.

The Timavo was overtaken by a South African Air Force plane, near Cape Vidal, on June 11.—British Official Wireless.


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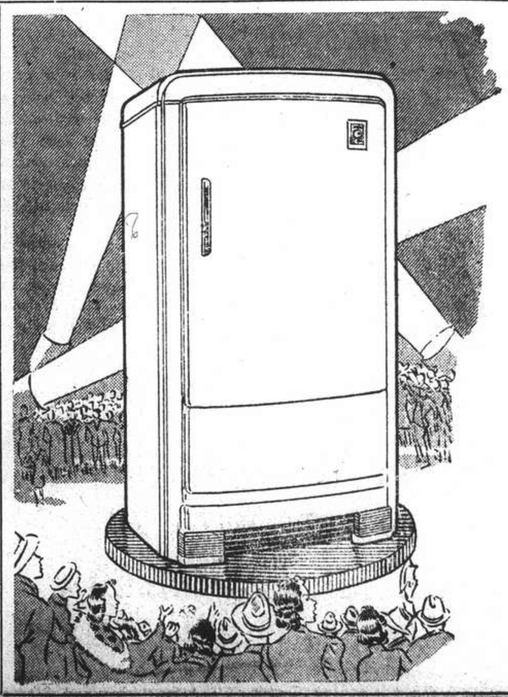

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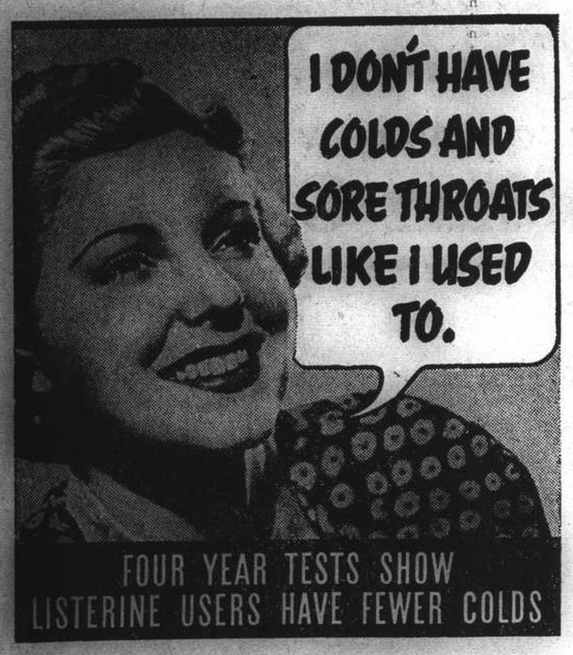


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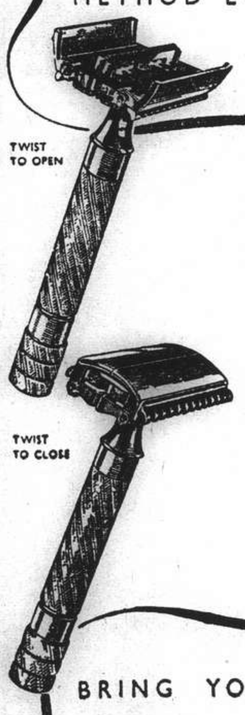


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## THE PAST WEEK

While the past week has been grim enough in all conscience there is still nothing in the situation in France to justify anything approaching despair. That view is supported by the undeniable calm to be noticed in the French communiques. The fact is that under the terrific pressure of the German onslaught, in which the enemy is sacrificing men and material in completely unparalleled prodigality, the French and British troops in their various sectors have been obliged to fall back, not in disorder, as the German communiques would have it, but with a line unbroken, and completely according to instructions of the Allied high command. Paris has gone. When it became inevitable, General Weygand, with complete realism, decided not to fight in the capital, and removing all defences enabled the French Government to declare it an open city, which at any rate for the time being has saved it from the destruction which was threatened. Allied forces fell back on both sides of Paris, restored their line and continued to offer the stoutest resistance to the enemy. It is more than a little difficult to reconcile all the various reports, but if the alleged 2,000,000 Germans which are reported to have been thrown into this battle are indeed the overwhelmingly numerical superior force they are claimed to be, then it is obvious that even while manning the frontiers against Italy, the French must have reserves which it has been believed all along General Weygand has been holding for a counter-offensive when the moment is ripe. On the other hand it is claimed that the largest army Britain has ever sent over the Channel is rapidly being rushed to the assistance of the French, and it is to be hoped that in the not too distant future the Allies will be in a position to turn upon the enemy and wrest from them some of the gains they have made. Thus the military situation in France, grave though it undoubtedly is, is not by any means hopeless. The Allies realize that even now the last word has not been spoken, and that when the time comes they will strike back with all the means, which are quickly growing, at their disposal.

The most heartening occurrence of the last week was the splendid response of President Roosevelt to M. Reynaud's appeal. Short of war the United States are doing their utmost to supply the Allies with war material, and all reports are to the effect that it is forthcoming in huge quantities. There can be no doubt where the sympathies of the people of the United States lie. They have been brought to a realization that an Allied defeat in Europe would not only mean the disappearance of all those ideals which the Americans revere from that continent, but would sooner or later lead to an onslaught upon the western hemisphere. That is the one great fact of which none of the democracies can for one moment afford to lose sight. The gentle cooings of Herr Hitler to an American correspondent, declaring that he had no intentions against the Americas are just as much to be depended upon as the assurances which were given Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Denmark, Norway, Holland, and Belgium, a formidable enough list of betrayals to make even the most credulous of people hesitate to accept his latest averments. It may very well be that soon Herr Hitler will send out peace feelers, indicating the moderate terms he would be prepared to offer the Allies, or, perhaps, France alone in a hope of bringing this very expensive war to an early conclusion. It is not believed that either Great Britain or France would be deceived by any such manœuvre. At the very best it would be only an attempt to secure a breathing space in which to complete further plans for the final subjugation of the Allies, the destruction of their empires, and the reduction of their peoples to the helotry to which so many small nations have already been reduced. That is what peace at this juncture would mean for them, what it would mean for them if some time in the future complete defeat become their lot. It is because of this that there can be no attention paid to peace rumours emanating from either Berlin or Rome, until the tide of victory has been turned in favour of the Allies, and that victory obtained of which even now there is not much reason to despair.

For the second time during the week a report came to hand yesterday to the effect that the Italians were advancing towards Nice. That up to the time of writing had not been confirmed. For the rest, the week since the Italian declaration of war has so far as she is concerned been featureless. The British and French navies have searched the Mediterranean for the Italian fleet without result, and at any rate for the moment the Italian navy appears to prefer remaining in the comparative safety of its harbour rather than engaged in any encounter which the Allies are eager to have with it. In northern Africa the initiative has been with the Allied air forces, British machines successfully raiding Italian air bases and wreaking destruction upon them. Along the Kenya-Ethiopian borders a certain amount of activity is reported, and even some news of the Italians attempting to advance on Djibouti. But nothing in the nature of a big action appears to have taken place and may not for some time to come. What British forces there are in Kenya have not been disclosed but the Government of South Africa is prepared to send troops that far north should circumstances render it desirable. On the face of it the Italian troops in Ethiopia have been left very much to their own devices. They cannot expect to receive any assistance from Italy, and for that reason it is believed that their forces there will have little more than an annoyance value, being completely unable to play any important part in deciding the issue of the war. Both the Italian and German broadcast stations have been busily emitting stories of Allied disagreement. These reports have been emphatically denied. They are completely without foundation as so many of the stories broadcast by the enemy have been. These in particular arise from wishful thinking. The enemy would greatly like to see signs of disunity between the Allies. They would presage the early victory which alone can save the enemy from the fate which awaits them, for they realize that with all the territorial gain they have secured each day makes further inroads into their resources, which however substantial they might have been at the commencement of the war ten months ago, are drained at an enormous rate, thereby enhancing the effects of the naval blockade which will still prove an important factor in the ultimate outcome of this struggle.

## Democracies' Great Anniversary

Saturday was the 725th anniversary of the greatest day in the history of Anglo-Saxon civilization, for on June 15, 1215, King John accepted the Articles of the Barons or more correctly "Capitula quae barones petunt et dominus rex concedit," thereby opening the conference which lasted until June 23 to provide machinery for carrying out those reforms which the King had promised in Magna Carta. The story of the struggle which led to this most notable development is too well known. It was commenced long before John came to the throne, but his accession as an unpopular king to one who had been popular was an active spur to the rising discontent. The actual crisis may be said to have occurred when the struggle arose between King John and Pope Innocent III regarding the appointment of a new archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope won the day and nominated Stephen Langton. He was ultimately to lead the barons in their revolt after endeavouring to persuade the King to mend his ways, and it is one of those paradoxes in history that, while the Roman Catholic archbishop led the movement to secure the Magna Carta, Pope Innocent III, on August 25 of the same year, published a Bull declaring Magna Carta null and void on the ground that it had been extorted from the King by force, and in the words of the Bull was *compositionem hujusmodi reprobamus penitus et damnamus*, and followed it up by excommunicating the barons. In fact Magna Carta is an elaboration on the accession charter of Henry I and was based on the Articles of the Barons, being very much longer than the former charter and somewhat lengthier than the Articles. Past historians have spoken of the Great Charter in rhetorical terms of praise and appear to have regarded it as conferring upon the nation nothing less than the English Constitution in its perfected and completed form. Sir Edward Coke, the eminent lawyer, found in it a full and proper legal answer to every exaction of the Stuart kings, and a remedy for every evil suffered at the time, while Lord Chatham declared that "Magna Carta, the Petition of Rights, and the Bill of Rights from that code which I call the Bible of the English Constitution." Modern historians take a somewhat different view, recognizing the paramount importance of the document but declaring that the constitutional history of England is a commentary in the charter. Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, made a good point when he said in his address on the subject on Saturday, that the need for continual adjustment which had taken place at home had governed the development of British freedom overseas. It has led to the acceptance of the principle of responsible self-government in the case of the Dominions, giving them a fully grown national stature, and a complete equality of status with the Mother country which is free and which has still assured a partnership in which they can sustain their mutual welfare in peace and defence of their liberties in times of war. But Magna Carta did more than that. It established the principles upon which the United States were to develope their constitution, proclaiming those ideals to which the Americans pay a great deal of reverence. In this connection it is interesting that for the duration of the war one of the sealed copies, of which there are reported to be four in existence, has been lodged in the library of the U.S. Congress, having been on exhibition last year during the New York World's Fair. There it bears testimony to all that for which the Allies are fighting, to the freedom which Britain has increasingly enjoyed for centuries, and the ideals for which France fought during the Revolution and is fighting now. Should they pass the world will experience a new concept of life, and a degrading one at that in which individual liberties will disappear, freedom of speech vanish and even mental processes be made subject to official regimentation. These things are not to be lightly given up and millions of men in France are doing their utmost to see that Magna Carta shall still remain the spring from which freedom shall continue to emerge.

## The Rape of Lithuania

While the attention of the world is drawn to the titanic struggle which is going on in France, Russia is furthering her policy of securing control of those small Baltic countries which submitted to her ultimata last year following the division of Poland. Thus on the pretext that some Russian soldiers stationed at agreed towns in Lithuania were missing another ultimatum was served upon that country demanding the right for the Kremlin to station troops in other towns additional to those agreed upon last year. The claim was advanced that the troops sent into Lithuania last year were not sufficient in present circumstances, and the right was demanded to occupy Lithuania with "sufficient forces." The Lithuanians had no course open to them but to agree, for to seek to resist the hordes which the Soviets could throw against them would have been to commit suicide. No evidence has been forthcoming up to the present to indicate in what way it was sought to hold the Lithuanians responsible for the alleged disappearance of the Soviet soldiers, for though the suggestion seems to be that they were probably slaughtered by Lithuanian patriots, there is always the possibility that they were in fact nothing but deserters. But, no matter what is the truth of the case, the fact remains that M. Stalin following the classic example set by Herr Hitler has embarked upon a further development of his policy to ensure control of the shores of the Baltic at the expense of smaller nations which are in no position to resist. Whether Latvia and Esthonia will follow does not seem so much to be the question as when it will occur. They in turn can expect the same treatment, which involves ultimately the appointment of government entirely acceptable to the Kremlin, and the complete Bolshevization of the country. That is what may be confidently expected in Lithuania which ceases to exist as an independent nation. She and the other Baltic States lost their independence last year, and what is happening now is that the Soviet is merely tightening the shackles.

## Money in War Time

This year's "Monetary Review," which has just been published by the Economic Intelligence Service of the League of Nations, describes the various Government measures adopted since September 1939 to control the exchanges and to mobilise foreign assets, to deal with the abnormal demand for liquidity in general and for notes and coin in particular, and to meet the exceptional loan requirements of the State; and it examines the influence of these various factors on the monetary supply and on the cost of credit. The first chapter presents, more especially, a survey of recent movements in exchange rates and a comprehensive analysis of the war-time restrictions on foreign payments and capital transfers. The second is mainly concerned with the war-time liquidity problem and with the measures taken, according to circumstances, to check or to satisfy the demand for liquid resources and means of payment. Stock exchange and banking regulations are discussed in this connection, as well as moratoria and special credit facilities, issues of new kinds of currency, and changes in central bank legislation designed to remove the traditional limitations on the note issue. There follows a chapter on war finance and the money market, describing the methods of Government borrowing in a large number of countries, and calling special attention to the part played by central and commercial banks in Government financing. The fourth chapter deals with the resulting expansion in the volume of currency and credit, and points out significant movements in discount rates, bond yields and share prices. Recent currency measures in Czecho-Slovakia, Danzig and Poland are summarised in a supplementary note. There is, as usual, a substantial appendix, in which the international monetary statistics are assembled in a convenient and comparable form. The volume fully maintains its previous standard as regard the number of countries dealt with and the variety of topics discussed. Frequent comparison is made this time with 1914. The League's "Monetary Review" has been referred to in the past as "a veritable blue-book of international finance," The present edition will be indispensable to any one wishing to keep abreast of the far-reaching changes the war has wrought in the world's monetary mechanism.

## *EXCELLENT GOLF COURSE*

### Fateful Season for the Royal Cromer

From a golfing viewpoint Cromer makes an excellent starting-point for that wonderful chain of seaside and inland courses to be found in England, and, moreover, possesses in Royal Cromer the oldest golf club in Norfolk, with the exception of the Great Yarmouth and Caister Club, writes Louis T. Stanley in the "Field." Upon arriving at the Cromer clubhouse I was greeted by John Barrow, who has been secretary of the club for the last seven years, and a member since 1904. Entering the lounge, we joined Lord Suffield and his younger brother, the Hon. John Harbord, and the present position of the club was freely discussed. I was sorry to learn that all is not well. As was inevitable, the outbreak of war curtailed last season by several weeks, and the future is causing some apprehension.

Lord Suffield pointed out that green fees from visiting golfers have provided two-thirds of the club's income in the past, but, as revenue from this source will be almost negligible for the duration, the subscriptions of members will constitute the only income. Drastic economizing, however, should make it possible to reduce expenditure for this season by a half, so that by utilizing all the club's small reserve fund the reduced expenditure for the season should just be met, provided all the present members continue their subscriptions.

It can thus be seen why the future of this club is giving considerable anxiety to its committee, who have translated their concern into very practical form and are whole-hearted in their efforts to save the club. First and foremost, the members ought to be grateful to Lord Suffield, who, as the club's landlord, has made a substantial reduction in the rent. John Barrow has also come forward with a generous gesture by announcing his willingness to act in the capacity of honorary secretary.

### Life Going on Much as Usual

On several occasions I have heard the remark passed that the east coast, particularly that of Norfolk, is in a state of upheaval and unsafe. Such statements are exaggerated. Life is going on much as usual, and many of these places are classified as reception areas. A far greater deterrent for intending visitors to Norfolk is their wretched train service, which particularly effects the Royal Cromer Club, for they are rather oddly placed through only having about 20 local members, the remainder being drawn from various parts of the country. This scattered membership includes many well-known figures, one very much to the fore at present being Sir Samuel Hoare, who is a keen golfer.

Before playing over the course John Barrow conducted me round the clubhouse, and I could not help comparing the present comfortable structure with that wood and corrugated iron butcher's shop which was purchased from Roger le Neve, a local farmer, in 1890 and converted into a nineteenth. The contrast between past and present is also noticeable during the round, for the new ground, extending towards Overstrand, is flat, with distinct inland features, whereas the older holes are grouped on the high ground by the cliff edge and mark where the original nine-hole course was laid out in 1887, the formal opening taking place the following year.

Even in those pioneering days this small layout gained considerable popularity, which is readily understandable, for the springy turf is a positive joy to walk on, whilst the cliff scenery is without rival on this coast. Eventually it was decided to extend the course to the full 18 holes, and "Old Tom" Morris was appointed for the task. That he did his work well is apparent from the fact that ten years later this course was chosen as the venue for the Ladies' Championship. This event was also the occasion, although not officially recognized, of the first ladies' international match between Great Britain and America. This forerunner of the Curtis Cup series was contested between teams of seven, the American side including the sisters Margaret and Harriet Curtis, the donors of the present trophy, and resulted in a home victory by 6 matches to 1.

With some clubs it is difficult to single out one particular hole for special mention, but at Cromer this problem does not arise, for without hesitation I should choose the dog-legged fifteenth, which runs perilously close to the cliff edge. The drive has to carry a bunker which is a pocket edition of the famous fifth hole hazard at Westward Ho.

No visit to Cromer, however, is complete without visiting Target Hill, a bold gorse-clad hill on the very edge of the cliff. From the summit it is possible to see almost every hole, whilst far below us can be seen the results of the relentless undermining action of the sea. Much of the course has already been consigned to the deep, and I suppose one day this very hill will follow the old village of Shipden, which now lies beneath the sea.

## *IN PARENTHESIS*

**Bad Company**

"But how did you come to get so completely intoxicated?" asked the magistrate.

"I got into bad company, your Honour," replied the delinquent. "You see, there were four of us. I had a bottle of whisky—and the other three were tectotallers."

* * *

**The Ladies Talk**

"Only last week Pamela's Aunt said she wished she were a little neutral so she'd never be at war."

"She needn't have worried. Wars never kill pests like Pamela's Aunt."

"My husband says the only way to deal with the Germans after the war is to see that they never breed again."

"Whatever does he mean, darling?"

"He says the only other way to deal with wild animals is to put them in cages. But you can't put 60,000,000 people in cages."

"You might exterminate the whole lot—painlessly, of course."

"It would be a long and nasty business, and nobody would do it."

"The French would and probably will if they get half a chance."

"And the Poles and Czechs would help, though I don't suppose it would be painless."

"My husband says there's no need for anti-German propaganda in this war. The Germans provide it all themselves."

"For years and years now we've had no spring. We go straight from ice to wasps."

"Now they've laid their filthy hands on Denmark they'll be guzzling all those divine sandwiches."

"And swallowing that heavenly coffee."

"And the best ices in Europe or America."

"My husband says that the real tragedy of the war is that Hitler can only die once."

"Of course, the Germans never were a nation at all. They were just a collection of savage tribes with a little Jewish culture."

"And now the Jewish culture's gone they're back to barbarism."

"I'm so tired of people saying that the Germans are really awfully nice people controlled by a group of sadistic maniacs."

"After all, nice people don't allow themselves to be controlled by sadistic maniacs."

"German troops crucified cats in the last war."

"That's only their whimsical sense of humour."

"They've certainly progressed since then. They want to crucify everybody this time."

"I see Walter Winchell, the American keyhole columnist, is telling us how to win the war now."

"From other people's sex lives to military strategy is a bit of a jump."

"Not such a jump as you think. You have to be something of a strategist to get your eye to the keyhole at the right moment."

"My husband says that we must make certain that the Germans never breed again."

—Exchange.

# Desperate Defenders Hold Germans Back

## Nazi Advance Forces Stemmed After Crossing Rhine in North-East France; Allies Begin Reorganization of Line from Coast to Border

Tours, June 16.

GERMAN troops succeeded in crossing the Rhine in the Neuf Brisach region of north-eastern France yesterday, but were held back by desperate French forces, it was announced here last night.

A French war communique said the Germans did not succeed in reaching the French defences along the Rhine in Alsace.

Meanwhile, the French High Command began rapidly reorganizing a line from the sea to the Ardennes for a strong, determined stand against the German tidal wave, according to reliable sources here last night.—United Press.

Paris, June 16.

Paris is like a city of the dead. Seventy per cent. of the population of the French capital fled in panic as the German juggernaut drew near the gates of the city, according to the estimate of the Paris police. Many refugees hid in the surrounding woods.

The handful of remaining citizens clustered in doorways and at street corners as the German troops started their march through the city. Chancellor Adolf Hitler is expected to arrive here within the next few days.

**U.S. Flag Still Flying**

The American flag continued to fly over the American Embassy in the Place de la Concorde as I entered the city at eight o'clock Friday night.

Grey uniformed German sentries were posted at the Hotel de Ville and other buildings where German military administration headquarters have been set up.

Ten foreign correspondents, including three Americans, brought to Paris from Brussels, were accompanied by officers of the German High Command and officials of the Propaganda Ministry and Foreign Office. They reached Paris ten hours after the Germans entered the gates.

The first German units to enter the city ordered a curfew for all inhabitants at 9 p.m. A full blackout was enforced. The only sounds after dark were the heavy tread of German boots. A graveyard hush hung over the city.—United Press.

**Attack from Rear**

Tours, June 16.

Hitler's effort to smash through the Maginot Line proper having brought about only minor results, the German forces in the Paris region launched a new offensive yesterday towards the South-East along the Upper Seine and the Marne in an attempt to take the Maginot Line from the rear, a Havas correspondent with the French troops reported yesterday evening.

The Germans succeeded in crossing the Seine in the Romilly area and pushed beyond Saint-Dizier. The vanguard of the German motorized units were pointing yesterday evening towards Chaumont.

Meanwhile, the German forces increased their pressure along the entire front, compelling the French High Command to withdraw its troops farther South below abandoned Paris.

West of the capital, the Germans were in lower Normandy, Le Havre and the southern part of the Seine and had already passed Dreux and Evreux.—Havas.

**Germans Attack in Alsace**

Bordeaux, June 15.

"In Normandy as well as south of Paris, the situation remained unchanged this evening," the 7 p.m. French General Staff communique announced.

"More to the east, enemy elements crossed the Seine in the Romilly region. The enemy also increased pressure in the region of Troyes toward Saint Dizier, pushing van guards toward Chaumont.

"In Alsace," the communique stated, "the enemy attacked in the region of Neuf-Brisach. A few detachments succeeded in crossing the Rhine, but did not cause any breech in our positions of resistance."—Havas.

**Berlin's "Merciless" Threat**

Berlin, June 16.

The Berlin Radio last night warned the French that those responsible for attacks against Germans in the occupied zones of France would be "mercilessly punished."

There have been a number of murders in the occupied zones, the radio said, and the local French gendarmerie have been made responsible.—United Press.

**Italians Attack Maginot Line**

Geneva, June 16.

Italian troops sent to the Reich took part yesterday in the German attack along the Rhine against the Maginot Line, late reports received here this morning revealed.—Havas

*(Continued on page 8, col. 4)*

# Tragic Situation Of France Shown

## Troops Fight Bitterly While Awaiting Aid From Britain, America

London, June 16.

"During the past 24 hours, the question of how long the French army can continue to hold out against numerically greater enemy has become increasingly anguishing," states a well-informed commentator here.

"The Germans are estimated to have 2,000,000 men engaged from the sea to Meuse, including a number of fresh divisions. The French retirement behind Paris has further lengthened their line.

"As pointed out in M. Reynaud's appeal to President Roosevelt, the enemy also has a crushing superiority of planes and tanks. No attempt is made in official quarters to hide the fact that the military situation is extremely dangerous.

"On both the west and east wings, from the sea to the Meuse, the position is particularly threatening. In the western sector, German armoured units are now being followed by large and well-equipped motorised divisions. At the eastern end, the situation is no less critical but French troops have so far succeeded in defending the Montmedy pivot, where a mobile line joins the Maginot Line.

"During the next 24 or 48 hours, the battle may reach its cumminating point. Despite super-human efforts already made by the French troops, despite extreme fatigue and heavy losses, the French have not given up. They are still fighting with all their strength left to them, but no secret is made of the tragedy that lies ahead if positive help does not arrive from other democracies with the greatest of promptitude.

"France, in this most tragic hour of her history, is searching the sky over the Atlantic for a 'cloud as big as a man's hand,' which would herald the bitterly-needed American planes. But they will have to come in thousands," the commentator concluded. —Reuter.

# French Cabinet Meets Service Leaders

## Conference Held Between Reynaud and Weygand

Bordeaux, June 15.

The French Cabinet met under the chairmanship of President Albert Lebrun at 4 p.m. today, shortly after Premier Paul Reynaud had conferred with General Maxime Weygand, Commander in Chief of the Allied armies.

General Weygand also attended the Council of Ministers. Others present, apart from the ministers of state, were Marshal Philippe Petain, Vice-Premier, technical military adviser to the Premier; Admiral François Darlan, Commander in Chief of the French Navy; and General Joseph Vuillemin, Commander in Chief of the French Air Force.—Havas.

**Services Chiefs Attend**

London, June 16.

The French Cabinet met last night under the presidency of M. Lebrun, and adjourned until today after a brief discussion.

Among those attending were General Weygand, Allied Generalissimo, Admiral Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French Navy, and General Vuillemin, head of the French Air Force.

Before the meeting, the Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, conferred with General Weygand.—Reuter.

**Council to Meet Again**

Bordeaux, June 16.

The Council of Ministers met this morning for a few minutes only.

At noon the members of the Government separated and will probably meet again at 5 p.m.—Havas.

# Disagreement in Allied Camp Flatly Denied

London, June 16.

The Allies continue, as hitherto, in the closest co-operation.

This reply was given to Reuter in authoritative quarters today to questions about German and Italian rumours.

Reuter was informed that stories of disagreement between British and French civil and military authorities were reproduced in many languages from German and Italian radio stations, but they were "completely devoid of foundation."—Reuter.

**French Armistice Offer Denied**

Somewhere in France, June 16.

The report spread abroad and falsely attributed to Havas claiming that France has asked Germany for the terms under which the latter would be ready to sign an armistice was formally denied in official quarters here last night.

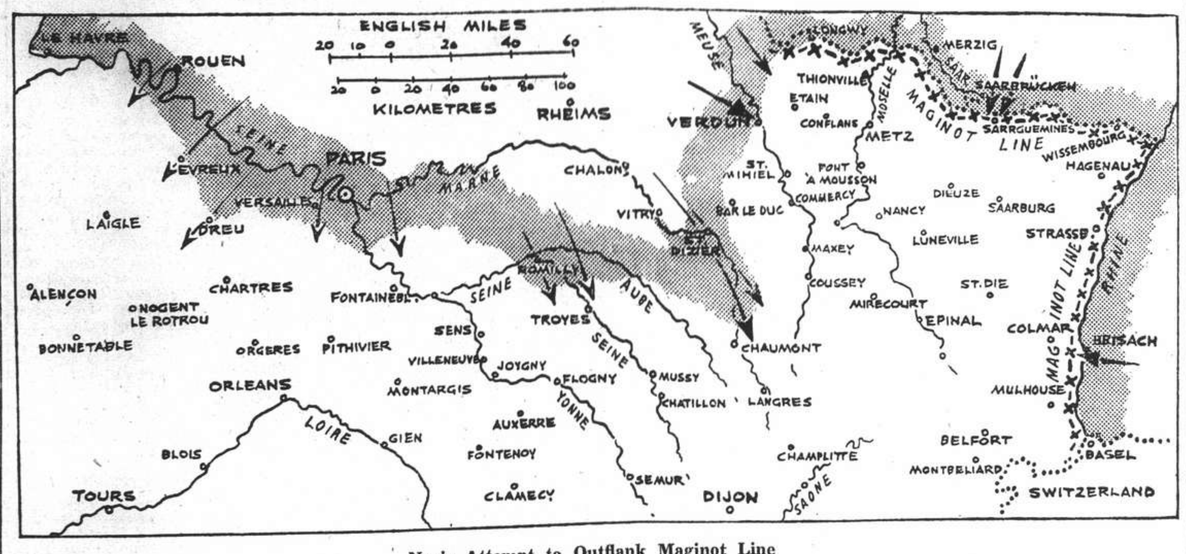
It was emphasized that there was no truth whatsoever in the report.—Havas.

**Reynaud Sees British Envoy**

Bordeaux, June 16.

Premier Paul Reynaud conferred here this morning with Sir Ronald Campbell, the British Ambassador.

He also received M. Jules Jeanneney and M. Edouard Herriot, respectively President of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies.—Havas.




**Nazis Attempt to Outflank Maginot Line**

*Driving across the Seine River at Romilly and towards Chaumont, the Nazis are threatening the rear of the Maginot Line, while at the same time making frontal assaults. They have crossed the Rhine at Brisach, but have not broken the French fortifications at that point. According to Berlin claims, a strong attack has been launched in the Saar region, but the French claimed late last night that their lines there and at Montmedy, on the hinge of the Maginot Line with the French line to the sea, were holding. German advances south of Paris, towards the River Loire, were admitted by the French.*

# Egypt Breaks Off From Italians

## Diplomatic Relations Cut, But Country Neutral Unless Invasion Made

Rome, June 16.

The receipt of a note from Egypt severing diplomatic relations because of the Egyptian alliance with Great Britain, was announced here last night.

The Note, it was announced, said Egypt would do its utmost to aid Britain, but would not consider itself at war with Italy unless Italian troops should penetrate or attack Egyptian territory.—United Press.

**Italians Claim Advance**

Rome, June 16.

Italian troops which crossed the Alpine border were advancing steadily toward Nice yesterday, it was claimed in reports reaching here last night.

French reinforcements, it was claimed, were rushing to the southern front in anticipation of an attack.

Meanwhile, it was announced that the Royal Air force and British naval units shelled Italian coastal cities, while Italian planes bombed Malta and Aden.

The Royal Air Force dropped leaflets over Rome and Venice Friday night which read, "Il Duce wanted this war, here it is."—United Press.

**Sub Said Damaged**

Gibraltar, June 16.

Naval authorities here announce that they have no information of Italian submarines taking refuge in Ceuta, or Algeciras.

According to an earlier report from Madrid, a slightly damaged submarine entered Ceuta on Friday.—Reuter.

**Egypt Takes Precautions**

Alexandria, June 16.

The Egyptian authorities are continuing to take precautionary measures despite reassuring statements made by Italy.

The nightly blackout has been permanently established, and inhabitants of Cairo have been asked to leave the city if possible. All cinemas and theatres have been closed.

While Egypt is fully aware of the dangers threatening her, she is grimly determined to face any contingency which might arise.—Havas.

# Turks Seen Seeking To Aid Allies

## Strong Efforts Made to Avoid Near East Rift

London, June 16.

Pointing out that terms of the Anglo-French-Turkish pact allow for a certain amount of latitude, The "Sunday Times" diplomatic correspondent states the impression in well-informed circles is that the Turkish Government is searching for the most correct formula whereby it can lend the Allies all the aid possible without upsetting the delicate balance on which the situation rests in southeastern Europe and the Near East.

The correspondent adds that consideration of practical issues is obviously related to strategical necessities and the dispositions Allied and Turkish—which follow from them.—Reuter.

# U.S. Warned by Nicolson of Thorns In Hitler's "Bunch of Roses"

## Freedom of Seas Maintained by British Navy for 150 Years Declared Threatened by Nazi Domination

London, June 16.

The interview between Herr Hitler and Karl von Wiegand, International News Service Staff correspondent, was dissected by Mr. Harold Nicolson, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Information, in a broadcast last night.

When Hitler hands somebody a bunch of roses, said Mr. Nicolson, he is always careful that the bunch should contain some really nasty thorns. So when he assured America that she had no cause to be frightened, he added a nasty bit about the Monroe Doctrine, implying thereby that his promise not to attack America only held good as long as the United States kept out of Europe.

Referring to Herr Hitler's expressed determination to smash British seapower and restore what he called the "freedom of the seas," Mr. Nicolson said that was a cunning move, since many millions of people in the United States regarded this phrase as something beautiful and comforting.

**Freedom of the Seas**

It was the British Navy who, for 150 years (to the great advantage of North and South America), maintained the freedom of the seas, continued the speaker. They kept them free from Napoleon, Bismarck and the Kaiser, and would continue to keep them free from Hitler.

The interview with Karl von Wiegand, Mr. Nicolson asserted, was most interesting; "It warns us what we have to expect." When Hitler decided to murder Czechoslovakia he did not announce that murder was his intention. He said all he desired was a slight rectification of the frontiers.

**Hitler Wants to Murder**

"Similarly," Mr. Nicolson proceeded, "he does not today announce that he wishes to destroy Great Britain. All he wants is to take her Colonies and murder her leading men and women. Of course this is 'freedom of the seas,' by which he means the surrender of the British Navy.

"Were he able to rob us of our naval defences, we should be powerless, as was Czechoslovakia when she lost her land defences. Hitler would be in London tomorrow. We should have paid a shameful price for peace, and peace would be denied us.

"We shall not pay a shameful price for peace. The honour and safety of the world lies in our hands."

# Soviet Troops Occupy Main Cities in Lithuania

## 200 Russian Tanks Hold Key Points in Kaunas After Acceptance of Sudden Ultimatum

Berne, June 15.

TWO hundred Soviet tanks rumbled through Kaunas streets today and came to a stop in formidable array before the public buildings of the Lithuanian capital, the official German news agency reported this evening.

Practically the whole of one Soviet motorized division arrived in Kaunas today shortly after Lithuania had accepted the Soviet ultimatum demanding the right to occupy Lithuanian territory "with sufficient forces."

The people of Kaunas were calm, obeying the orders of the Government, the German agency added.

In a later despatch, it is reported that M. Kanozov, Soviet Vice-Commissar for Foreign Affairs, arrived in Kaunas at 7 p.m. by plane, accompanied by the Soviet Ambassador to Lithuania, M. Poedniakoff. He was to see Lithuanian political leaders tonight and tomorrow in order to form a new Government, the agency said.—Havas.

Kaunas, June 15.

Soviet troops crossing the Lithuanian border upon Kaunas' acceptance of the Kremlin's ultimatum, today entered Wilnas, formerly Wilno in Poland, Kaunas, the capital; Raseinlai and Siauliai, northwest of Kaunas; and Panevczys, north of Kaunas.

Tank units preceded the entry of Soviet infantry into Kaunas.

The ultimatum preceding the advance of the Soviet troops demanded the right to occupy Lithuanian territory "with sufficient forces." It claimed that Russian forces already in Lithuania in accordance with the mutual aid treaty signed last year were not sufficient in the present circumstances.—Havas.

**New Cabinet Uncertain**

Kaunas, June 16.

The formation of the new Lithuanian Cabinet has not yet been announced.

M. Urbsys, Foreign Minister in the retiring Cabinet, is now conferring in Moscow with Foreign Commissar Viacheslav Molotoff.

It is understood that he will be the Foreign Minister in the new Government.—Havas.

**Rastikis Refused As Premier**

Kaunas, June 16.

M. Molotov, the Soviet Foreign Commissar, has refused to agree to accept as Premier General Rastikis, former Lithuanian Commander-in-chief, who was previously entrusted with the formation of the Cabinet.

Lithuania, according to a Soviet report, yesterday accepted a Soviet ultimatum in which the right is claimed "to occupy Lithuanian territory and to station sufficient forces."

Subsequently the Lithuanian Government resigned.—Reuter.

**Crisis Dated May 25**

Kaunas, June 16.

Officials here maintained absolute silence regarding the outcome of negotiations with the Soviet Union.

The former Lithuanian Commander-in-Chief, General Stasys Rastikis, was reported to have been entrusted with the formation of a new Government after the resignation of M. Antanas Merkys' Government.

The current Soviet-Lithuanian crisis began May 25 when Moscow protested against the disappearance of Red soldiers garrisoned in Lithuania. Last week the Lithuanian Minister of the Interior, General Kazys Skucas, resigned under Soviet pressure.—United Press.

**Frontier Pact Reached**

Moscow, June 16.

Russia and Germany yesterday signed a covenant to settle frontier problems in Poland as the Red Army was granted "free access" to Lithuanian territory after the resignation of the Lithuanian Government en masse, it was officially announced here last night.

The official Russian news agency, Tass, revealed that the Lithuanian situation was "liquidated" when the Russians delivered an ultimatum to the Lithuanian ministers which expired at 5 p.m. yesterday. The Lithuanian Foreign Minister, M. Juozas Urbsys, announced full compliance with the Russian demands at 9 a.m. ytsterday, Tass said.

The Foreign Minister, M. Viacheslav Molotov, last Friday charged the Lithuanians with torturing Russian soldiers and with plotting an open attack against the Red Army. He claimed they kidnapped and murdered several Soviet soldiers. The Lithuanian alliance with Esthonia and Latvia, he declared, was regarded as an openly anti-Soviet gesture.

M. Molotov presented an ultimatum to the Lithuanian Cabinet calling for an immediate trial of the Lithuanian Home Minister and the chief of police, whom the Soviet Foreign Minister termed the "main culprits." The ultimatum demanded the immediate formation of a new Government which would execute the terms of the Russo-Lithuanian mutual assistance pact signed last year and also immediate free access of Soviet troops into Lithuania "to ensure the fulfillment of the pact."—United Press.

# Liberty of World Now Threatened

## Hope of Nazi Hegemony Hinted by Hitler in Newspaper Interview

London, June 16.

"Those who are acquainted with Hitler's past history, and technique, will perceive only too clearly the threat to the liberty of the world implied in Hitler's words," says a well-informed commentator here, dealing with the recent interview with the Fuehrer, by Karl von Wiegand, International News Service Staff Correspondent.

"'America for the Americans,' and 'Europe for the Europeans,' map out a hope for a German hegemony, which will pursue an economic policy which must be disasterous to the nations of the American continent.

"In the light of Hitler's solemn assurances to Austria, Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Belgium and Luxemburg, his statement, that he never dreamt of interfering in the Eastern hemisphere, is more than ominous.

"It is unfortunate for Hitler that the subject of the fifth column should have been raised. His bland disclaimer of responsibility is likely to be received with derision in countries which have witnessed, or suffered, from activities of his fifth column.

**Fifth Column Danger**

"Equally ridiculous coming from Nazi Germany, is the complaint that other countries have been unable to treat opposition decently. The fact is for years, Nazi agents have been fomenting trouble all over the globe. The leniency with which they and Nazi sympathizers, have been treated, is responsible for the danger represented by the fifth column in every country in the world.

"In regard to Hitler's intentions towards the British Empire, his allegation that he intends to destroy those who are destroying that Empire, and will destroy the English capitalistic clique, means nothing else than that he wishes to eliminate the existing parties of state, all of which are united in the determination to prosecute the war, and replace them by a puppet Nazi and Fascist government of his own choosing.

"The termination of the so-called British hegemony at sea, means that he wishes Britain to be dependent on his good pleasure for the maintenance of her vital sea communications. In other words, the country is to be reduced to the condition of a vassal state, liable to be strangled at any moment if Hitler so wishes.

**Germany's Intention**

"It is interesting to compare Hitler's statement, that he does not wish to smash the British Empire, with the declaration of his Minister of Propaganda, on January 19 at Posen: 'In Germany, there is only one opinion about England—destroy her,' and with his own statement, in a proclamation to the German people on June 5: "As our foes still refuse peace, the battle will strike them until they are wholly destroyed.'

"Finally, Hitler is characteristically cautious in stating his peace aims. He has never been ready to put his cards on the table and define German aspirations.

"The fact is, Germany's 'vital requirements' cannot, even now be safely defined, because they are unlimited; and because Hitler will never be satisfied until he has achieved, not only domination of Europe, but the domination of the world.

"'The dawning of reason within the nations' means a ready acceptance of Nazi philosophy, and complete subservience to the Nazi rule of force for which it stands," the commentator concluded.

## *XCDN Change Times Of Broadcast*

Attention is drawn to the fact that, beginning today, a change has been made in the times of the English-language news broadcasts over Station XCDN, which operates on a frequency of 1340 kilocycles, equivalent to a wave length of 225 metres.

Short news bulletins will be given at 12.45 and 7.30 p.m., while the main news broadcast of the day will take place at 9.30 p.m. when the whole of the day's news will be summarized and reviewed.

# Many Irish In Decoration List

## Sergeant Wins D.C.M. for Holding Post Two Hours In Tank Attack

London, June 16.

Irish Guards and Royal Irish Fusiliers figure prominently in the latest list of immediate awards made by the Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force.

Among the Irish Guards decorated is a sergeant who, with a few men, held a post at a street corner in Boulogne for two hours, thus enabling his battalion to withdraw.

The sergeant is William John Gilchrist, who is awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal.

Gilchrist was in charge of an anti-tank rifle, and although under extremely heavy machinegun fire he showed the greatest contempt for danger and continued to keep the gun in action. He was instrumental in setting an enemy tank on fire, thus blocking the street, down which the enemy was trying to move.

Later, though wounded, he refused to leave his anti-tank rifle until it and the Bren guns supporting it jammed through overfiring.

Other awards to Irish Guards are:

Distinguished Service Order (D.S.O.) for Lieut.-Col. Joseph Charles Haydon;

Military Crosses (M.C.) for Captain C. R. McCausland and Lieut. J. D. Hornung;

Military Medals (M.M.) for Lance-Corporals I. Burke and T. H. Mawhinney, and Lance-Sergeant M. Carragher.

In the Royal Irish Fusiliers, the awards are:—

Military Crosses to Acting Captain P. C. Murphy, Lieut. J. H. Coldwell-Horsfall, 2nd Lieuts. G. H. Martin, C. P. J. D. O'Farrell, M. G. Johnson and A. S. Irwin.

Distinguished Conduct Medals (D. C. M.) to Sergeant-Major W. Good and Sergeant-Major Gray.

Military Medals to Fusiliers Grainey, Hanna, Jackson and Private C. T. V. Clarke.—Reuter.

# Indian Donation to French Army

London, June 16.

The Viceroy of India has donated from the War Purposes Fund 500,000 rupees to be used for the benefit of the French army, in whatever manner President Lebrun thinks fit.—Reuter.

# Hitler Driving to End Freedom Won by Magna Carta, Declares Mr. Amery

## Secretary of State for India Says Principle of Self-Government Developed to Full Stature

London, June 16.

The evolution of British constitutional history was traced by Mr. L. S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, in a broadcast yesterday on the occasion of the 725th anniversary of the signing of the Magna Carta.

"By the suppression of all freedom of political organization and thought, by the cultivation of ruthless fanaticism, of brute force and unscrupulous thirst for domination, Hitler and his confederates built up a mechanized military power more terrible than anything yet dreamed of, and launched it upon a world ill-prepared for such a wanton and merciless onslaught," declared Mr. Amery.

"If that onslaught succeeds," he added, "it is the end of the Magna Carta, and all it has stood for, in Europe and across the Atlantic, and to the farthest ends of Asia and Africa. Defeat of the Allies would mean the extinction of freedom, even as an ideal, among mankind everywhere.

**"We Must Win"**

"Looking back on the growth of ordered freedom over the centuries since the Magna Carta, we know that such an outcome is unthinkable. At all hazards, at all costs we must win. There can be no compromise, no truce, only victory—the victory which our fathers won 700 years ago."

The need for a continuous readjustment, which had taken place at home, Mr. Amery said, had governed the development of British freedom overseas.

"The principle of responsible self-government in essential local matters has developed, in the case of the Dominions, to a fully-grown national stature and complete equality of status with the Mother Country in a partnership which is free and yet has assured to sustain their mutual welfare in peace and to defend their liberties in war.

**"Dedicated to Freedom"**

"By their free action they are showing today the price they set upon that partnership. In the case of India, we have made manifest our sincere desire that she should, as a willing partner, attain the same status in the British Commonwealth as is enjoyed by the Dominions or ourselves. It is our genuine wish to help to bridge existing differences to enable the Indians, as soon as possible, to play the vital part which they are entitled to play in devising a permanent framework of India's future constitution.

"We are dedicated to the ideal of a free Commonwealth, in which exist national patriotism and the wide patriotism of the whole, without any subordination of one to the other, and in which no attempt is made to force the infinite diversity of its peoples into a common mould.

"Can a nation or Commonwealth based on these principles endure? Is Freedom itself an ideal still worth pursuing? These are questions uppermost today."—Reuter.

# U.S. Will Redouble Aid to Allies, Says President

## Assurances Given by Mr. Roosevelt in Reply To French Premier's Second Appeal

Washington, June 16.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt has assured France that the United States will redouble its efforts to send 'planes and munitions to the Allies as long as the French continue "in defence of their liberties."

The assurance was given in a cable last evening to M. Paul Reynaud, the French Premier, in response to the latter's appeal for "clouds of 'planes." The cable was sent shortly before President Roosevelt conferred with the British and French Ambassadors. It reads:

"I am sending you this reply to your message of yesterday, which I am sure you will realise has received the most earnest as well as the most friendly study on our part. First let me reiterate the ever-increasing admiration with which the American people and Government are viewing the resplendent courage with which the French armies are resisting the invaders on French soil.

"I wish also to reiterate in the most emphatic terms that, in making every possible effort under present conditions, the Government of the United States has made it possible for the Allied armies to obtain during the weeks that have just passed aeroplanes, artillery and munitions of many kinds, and that this Government, so long as the Allied Governments continue to resist, will redouble its efforts in this direction. I believe that every week that passes will see additional material on the way to the Allied nations.

**French Integrity Supported**

"In accordance with its policy not to recognize results of conquest of territory acquired through military aggression, the Government of the United States will not consider valid any attempts to infringe by force the independence and territorial integrity of France.

"In these hours so heartrending for the French people, I send you assurances of my utmost sympathy, and can further assure you that as long as the French people continue in defence of their liberty, which constitutes the cause of popular institutions throughout the world, so long will they rest assured that material supplies will be sent to them from the United States in ever-increasing quantities and kinds.

"I know that you will understand that these statements carry with them no implication of military commitments. Only Congress can make such commitments."

**War Declaration Impossible**

A declaration of war by the United States at present is considered here impossible.

Political observers declare that it could not be put through Congress now, but steps might be taken to gear up American industries for the assistance of the Allies.

After their conference with President Roosevelt, the British and French Ambassadors emphasized to the press that no formal communications were presented to the President.

In reply to a question the French envoy, Comte St. Quentin, said he believed that the Allied war council was scheduled to meet at Bordeaux to discuss future plans.

President Roosevelt received the British and French Ambassadors, at their request. After the conference, the two Ambassadors announced certain points had been cleared up, but that no decisions had been reached about further American aid to the Allies.—Reuter.

**Reply Considered**

London, June 16.

The French Cabinet met at 11.15 a.m. under the presidency of M. Albert Lebrun and took note of President Roosevelt's reply to the appeal of the Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, the French wireless states.—Reuter.

# Rumanian Cabinet's End Anticipated

## Resignation Expected to Be Announced Soon

Bucharest, June 16.

The resignation of the Cabinet headed by Premier George Tatarescu is considered imminent.

It is expected that the resignation will be announced officially at the same time as the announcement of the formation of the new Cabinet.

Likely candidates for the Premiership are believed to be Vaida Voivode and Foreign Minister Gogurtu.

The international situation will, most likely, influence the choice of a new Cabinet.—Havas.

# Fate of Europe in America's Hands

## Britain Pleased with President Roosevelt's Reply to M. Reynaud

London, June 16.

The fate of Europe rests in the hands of the United States and public opinion both in Britain and France fully realizes this, British political quarters asserted yesterday evening in commentaries on President Roosevelt's reply to the French Premier.

"All France looks to America," the well known journalist Virginia Cowles, "Sunday Times" correspondent in Tours, stated in a despatch today. Her statement was echoed here.

The "Sunday Times" itself, in an outspoken editorial, urged that the United States give more than friendly assurances to the Allies.

"The prescription today is that the United States will do everything short of going to war," it stated.

**Is It Enough?**

"This is much if help can be speeded up sufficiently. But is it enough?

"It is quite true," the newspaper admitted, "that if the United States declared war in her present ill-prepared condition, her effort might for some time not exceed what is now proposed. But the moral effect would be enormous and might go far to turn the tide in France."

Official circles, commenting on President Roosevelt's message to M. Reynaud, declared:

"It would seem hardly necessary to say that the President's generous response to the appeal made to him by M. Reynaud meets with the sincere gratitude of the British people.

"His explanation that this assurance carries with it no implication of military commitments and that only Congress can make such commitments, is fully understood and appreciated here," the official quarters stated.

**French Comment Awaited**

Unofficial but high political quarters meanwhile voiced reluctance to comment at length on the Roosevelt message pending the issuance of a French commentary. They pointed out that the message was addressed to the French Government.

Nevertheless, venturing some expression of opinion, they said there can be no doubt of the "great meaning and weight" of President Roosevelt's assurances to France. A measure of satisfaction therefore must be expressed with the message.

But, the same quarters said, it is of paramount importance to know just how and when the American assurances will be translated into actuality.

"In other words," as one veteran observer declared, "we would like to know whether the efforts the United States will make will meet French wishes....

"No disappointment is felt at the absence of military commitments on the part of President Roosevelt," the same observer asserted, "because no such implication was expected."—Havas.

# R.A.F. Goes Into Action Along Front Lines

London, June 16.

Royal Air Force bombers continued attacking German lines in France and bombed military objectives on the Ruhr and Rhineland yesterday, according to a communique issued by the Air Ministry last night.

Troop concentrations were bombed at Baden, the communique said. Six British bombers were missing last night.

R.A.F. planes attacked Bergen, Norway, the communique concluded. —United Press.

**Nazi Aerodrome Damaged**

London, June 16.

"Bombers of the Royal Air Force were activcly engaged on Friday in supporting Allied forces south of the Seine," states an Air Ministry communique.

"Other aircraft attacked and severely damaged concentrations of enemy aircraft on Merville aerodrome, near Neuve-Chapelle.

"Four of our bombers have not returned.

"Royal Air Force bombers last night renewed their attack on Germany and hit military targets in the Ruhr and Rhine districts.

"In south-west Germany, an attack was made on heavy concentrations in the state of Baden.

"Two of our machines are missing.

"Early yesterday, British aircraft destroyed large supplies of ammunition on the quay at Bergen, and returned safely. Debris was flung 2,000 feet into the air when bombs struck the ammunition dump.

"Units also scored hits on docks, jetties and warehouses," the communique concludes.—Reuter.

**Airmen Attack**

Bordeaux, June 15.

"The French Air Force is pursuing energetic action and has cooperated with land troops during the past 24 hours in an effort to halt the enemy advance," the Air Ministry announced this evening.

"Our heavy and light bombing squadrons operated over the enemy's rear positions, destroying and disorganizing advancing columns.

"Our pursuit planes were particularly active and succeeded in dispersing squadrons of enemy bombers, shooting down several of them," the Air Ministry declared.—Havas.

# Two Libyan Forts Captured By British Forces

### Tension Among Allied Population Grows After Spanish Reinforce Tangiers Garrison

London, June 15.

TWO Libyan forts fell to British attackers yesterday, it was officially announced here today.

The two victories were gained at Fort Cappuzzo and Fort Maddalena; four Italian officers and 100 soldiers were taken pisoners of war in the fighting at Fort Cappuzzo.—Havas.

Tangiers, June 16.

The number of Spanish troops occupying Tangiers now amounts to 3,500.

A Spanish cruiser has arrived in Tangiers bay.

Spaniards have occupied the aerodrome, and planes are expected to arrive shortly.

There is a slight uneasiness among the French and British population, owing to the size of the force. A food shortage is feared.—Reuter.

**Jews, Arabs Support Britain**

Jerusalem, June 16.

The Government has received reaffirmations of support from Arabs and Jews.—Reuter.

**Smuts Made C.-In-C. of Africa**

Cape Town, June 16.

General J. C. Smuts, the Prime Minister, was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Union of South Africa's defence forces, it was announced here yesterday. He was given the rank of General.—United Press.

**Egyptian Comment**

London, June 16.

"Al Mokattam," the Egyptian newspaper, states: "The Germans still promise themselves that the war will be short, but they will see that their calculations are false.

"The Allied armies will increase, and the occupation of Paris will be counter-balanced by an Allied victory in another field which will weaken its effect, such as the defeat of the Italian navy in the Mediterranean."

"Al Balagh" cites he comparative warship strengths of Britain and France, against Italy and Germany, demonstrating the Allied overwhelming superiority.

**"Confidence Unshaken"**

"Al Ahram," the Egyptian paper with the largest circulation, says: "Despite the violent blows suffered by the Allies, nothing has shaken their confidence in the final victory.

"The essential elements of victory are: sovereignty of the seas, supremacy in the air, and superiority of land forces. Since the outbreak of the war, the Allies have been supreme in the sea. German submarines and mines are no longer important factors: They are merely nuisances.

"It has been established that bombers are unable to affect the Allied naval supremacy, which permits the Allies to deprive Germany of the war materials of which she has the greatest need. No country in north or east Europe has been able to satisfy Germany's needs of rubber, petrol, oil, nickel and manganese, as well as many other indispensible materials for the war.

"Allied air supremacy is assured by the superiority of pilots and machines, which are continually increasing.

"Thus, by the mastery of the sea and the air, the Allies are able to prepare for a victory on the land," the paper concludes.—Reuter.

**R.A.F. Successes Announced**

Aden, June 16.

It is officially revealed that the enterprise of a pilot enabled the Royal Air Force to score a notable success in Italian East Africa.

During a night raid on a hostile aerodrome, the pilot suspected the existence of a secret landing ground nearby. The Italians were taken by surprise, with their aircraft on the ground.

British machines flew low and damaged some aircraft, set others on fire, and caused considerable material damage, it is stated.

A communique issued in Cairo by the R.A.F. states that British aircraft successfully attacked Sidi Aziz and military objectives near Giarubub

During the operations, it is asserted, one three-engined Italian 'plane was destroyed and two badly damaged. One of the British machines did not return.

In retaliation, the Italians immediately attacked Sollum. British fighters ascended and, it is stated, immediately drove off the raiders.

The R.A.F., it is further claimed attacked Kismayu aerodrome on Thursday and scored direct hits on occupied barracks, causing heavy casualties. All attacking 'planes are said to have returned.

Italian aircraft attacked Wajir aerodrome at dawn, but it is said that very little damage was done. Four African soldiers, however, were killed and 11 injured.—Reuter.

---

William Gargan, film actor, has taken the steer firmly by the horns and is determined to establish, once and for all, the supremacy of man over beast. He appeared on the set of "Turnabout," the Thorne Smith story which Hal Roach is producing and directing, with an intriguing tale of his first experiment at calf-roping. Gargan plays the part of Joel Clare, mild, inefficient executive of an advertising firm.

# Three Italian Subs Reported Sunk

### French Destroyer Downs Italian Steamer Off Teneriffe; Crew Saved

Alexandria, June 16.

At least three Italian submarines have been sunk, it is learned from a reliable source.—Reuter.

**Italian Ship Sunk**

Madrid, June 16.

The Italian vessel Fortunata (4,786 tons) is reported to have been sunk by a French destroyer, south of Teneriffe.

The crew took to the boats, and reached shore.—Reuter.

**Two Trawlers Lost**

London, June 16.

"In home waters, the British trawlers Myrtle and Ocean Sunlight, were sunk by enemy mines," states an Admiralty communique.

"It is feared that there are no survivors from the Myrtle. Eight ratings are missing from the Ocean Sunlight," the communique adds.—Reuter.

# *M.P.s Called to Meet Over "Parashootists"*

London, June 16.

Mr. Clement Davis, M.P., has organized a meeting for next Tuesday of all his fellow members of Parliament with a view to discussing the possibility of arming civilians in Great Britain to check parachutists and help in preventing an invasion from abroad.—Havas.

# Prayers for France Said by Britain

### Norway's King and Prince Attend National Service

London, June 16.

Churches of all denominations in Britain today observed a day of prayer for France. Cardinal Hinsley, of Westminster Cathedral, referred to the mad onslaught of mechanized legions, and said the fate of free peoples of the world hangs in the balance.

King Haakon of Norway and Prince Olaf, wearing military uniforms, were among the worshippers at the Norwegian church. Representatives of eight nations were present at a small French Reformed Evangelical church on Monmouth Road, in London.

The pastor declared that "all this wickedness and cruelty will eventually recoil on the heads of the perpetrators and retribution will be terrible."—Reuter.

**Tired, But Determined**

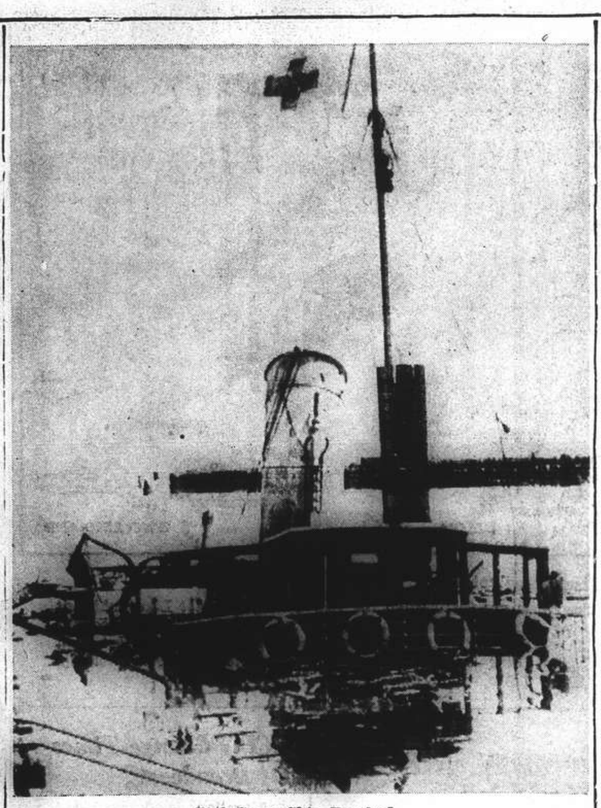
London, June 16.

Effect on morale of the Allied setback in France is two-edged, for it both fills the hearts of the people in France, and to no less a degree these of the people of Britain, with deep grief, and at the same time doubles their determination to resist and finally defeat the enemy, it is stated here.

Strategically the French withdrawal is recognized to be a grave loss, as it lengthens the French line of defence. Yet a continuous fronts has been maintained and despite incredible difficulties from the sea to the Maginot Line it is still intact.

French troops, greatly outnumbered and desperately tired after weeks of continuous fighting, are still resisting with all the strength that remains to them. In French military quarters no secret is made of the great blow that will befall France and the Allied cause, and the whole democratic-minded world unless immediate and considerable material support is forthcoming from other democratic states.

Correspondents' reports indicate that all bridges between Paris and the Loire, including those over the Loire, have been mined and all villages and towns on main highways are heavily barricaded. The French determination to carry on the struggle inch by inch until the enemy is worn out has not abated.—Reuter.



**Red Cross Ship Bombed**

*Reported German atrocities are confirmed by the above photo, which shows an Allied hospital ship, her Red Cross flag still flying, half-submerged in a Flanders port.*

# *292,000 More Britons Called Up*

London, June 16.

The British army has been strengthened by 292,000 men of 28 years of age, who registered for military service yesterday in response to the latest summons.

Conscientious objectors totalled just over 2,000, representing .77 per cent. This was a considerably lower percentage than any previously recorded.—Reuter.

# *THE CINEMA*

## "Slightly Honourable"

John Webb .....Pat O'Brien
Cushing .....Edward Arnold
Rus Sampson .....Broderick Crawford
Ann .....Ruth Terry
Alma Brehmer .....Claire Dodd
Commissioner Joyce .....Alan Dinehart
Mrs. Cushing .....Janet Beecher
Sarilla Cushing .....Phyllis Brooks

"Slightly Honourable" at the Nanking is an essentially American picture—that is to say it moves at a tremendous speed, involving continual climaxes and snappy dialogue. Indeed the film moves so fast that much is inevitably lost or overlooked, which is a pity. Mr. Pat O'Brien plays a shady lawyer rather well, and it is quite a change to see him in this sort of part following his recent spate of policemen and parsons. The plot concerns the efforts of a "shyster" lawyer (Mr. Pat O'Brien) to clean up, apparently for his own benefit, the racket of another doubtful person (Mr. Edward Arnold). The issue is somewhat sidetracked in the series of murders which follow, and Mr. O'Brien becomes a man with a cause, namely to avenge the death of his former sweetheart. He is suspected of most of these murders, but contrives to keep his head above water until he is able to reveal the true killer.—J.S.-B.

# Pro-Japanese Leader Slain in Canton

### Many Chinese Arrested After Assassination

Hongkong, June 16.

General Lui Chunyung, commander-in-chief of the pro-Japanese Peace and National Salvation Army, was fatally wounded in Canton on Saturday morning when a group of Chinese guerillas ambushed the general and fire hundreds of shots at point blank range according to the Canton correspondent of the independent newspaper "Wah Kiu Yat Po" today.

More than 3,000 civilians were arrested in Canton following the assassination and at least 100 are still being held as possible participants of the guerilla party, it was understood.

General Lui was shot as he stepped into his car in front of the home of a Canton Government official, where he had spent the night, the correspondent reported.—United Press.

# 297 Names Contained in New Air Casualty List

London, June 16.

The Air Ministry has issued its 34th casualty list, which contains 297 names, including 23 officers and airmen killed in action, seven previously reported missing now stated to have been killed in action, 28 killed in active service and 136 missing.

Mentioned are 14 previously reported missing, now stated to be safe, wounded or prisoners.

Those who lost their lives while flying in operations appear under the heading "killed in action." Those who lost their lives in other forms of flying duty or while carrying out non-flying duties appear under the heading, "killed in active service."—Reuter.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**Japanese Enter Ichang**

*Japanese troops are seen in a part of Ichang where street fighting is said to be still in progress. The Japanese claim the capture of the entire city.*

# *Desperate Defenders Hold Germans Back*

**Situation 'Compromised'**

"Our military situation is seriously compromised," these sources declared. The German occupation of Paris and the drive to cut off the French troops holding the Maginot Line constituted a threat to the entire French Army they said.

Meanwhile, the Allies were developing a far flung plan to attack vital points in Italy and Germany in a desperate attempt to recoup Allied losses and put an end to Germany's string of military successes.

**Pressure Intensified**

The Germans intensified pressure on the tired French lines from Troy to St. Dizier and launched an attack against Chaumont, in an attempt to cut off the French forces manning the Maginot Line.

German units crossed the Seine River in the Romilly region, the communique said.

"In the Normandie region and south of Paris, the situation is unchanged," the communique concluded.—United Press.

**Germans Increase Pressure**

Somewhere in France, June 16.

Bitter fighting continues in Normandy, in the region west of Louviers and Evreux, but a French communique says that in Normandy as well as south of Paris the situation is unchanged.

In Champagne the Germans are said to be increasing their pressure in the region from Troyes to St. Dizier, and their advance guards are reported to be pushing in the direction of Chaumont.

In Alsace, the Germans are stated to be violently bombarding the whole front and lines of communication. Fighting is especially severe in the region of Neuf Brisach.

More German detachments have succeeded in crossing the Rhine "without breaking our position of resistance," the French claim.—Reuter.

**Nazis Claim Verdun Taken**

Berlin, June 16.

The High Command claims the capture of Verdun, after breaking through a line of forts on both sides of the Meuse.—Reuter.

**French Forces Intact**

Berne, June 16.

"The New Zurcher Zeitung" says that the German feat of progressing from the Somme and Aisne, and to lower Seine and Marne is amazing.

It is undeniable, however, the paper continues, that the French Army rapidly adapted itself to a war of manœuvre forced upon it by the Germans.

General Weygand has shown skilful tactics. Hitler left him little time to organize a new front, yet the front held until Weygand ordered a timely withdrawal. The main forces are intact, without the German command being able to force them into an uneven combat, or destroy the armies and break through.

German assaults, the paper concludes, have been spent in outposts and rearguards while the main French forces have been hardly affected.—Reuter.

**Britain to Fight on**

London, June 16.

Authoritative quarters here last night reaffirmed the unswerving determination of Britain and France to continue to struggle together against the German invasion and emphasized that the current battle for France was a battle for Britain too.

At the same time, there was no tendency to under-estimate the gravity of the Allied military position which they recognized as such that "vast material assistance from the United States has become absolutely vital."

The Allies, therefore, are anxiously looking for the fulfillment of President Roosevelt's pledge to "redouble" the American effort. Mr. Roosevelt's reply to the appeal of the French Premier, M. Paul Reynaud, was welcomed in Britain.

**French Withdraw South**

Bordeaux, June 15.

The German armies exerted increased pressure along the whole front today, compelling the French High Command to withdraw its troops farther south, a French military spokesman announced this evening.

The meeting lasted until 7.45 p.m., and shortly afterwards a communique was issued to announce, "Deliberations will be continued tomorrow." It gave no inkling of the subject or progress of the discussions today.

Official quarters here declared after the Council of Ministers that President Roosevelt's reply to the Reynaud appeals will be the subject of the "utmost importance" at tomorrow's Council.

Premier Reynaud, they pointed out, has frankly stated that French hopes now lie in the hands of the United States.

**Gravity Acknowledged**

While the Cabinet met under President Albert Lebrun in an emergency session with the heads of the French armed forces, the spokesman stated:

"The extreme gravity of the military situation cannot be concealed. Practically all our divisions are now in the line; our defence positions have no depth.

"France no longer has reserves, and the whole world knows that she lacks the material which she most urgently needs," the spokesman asserted.

He repeated the statement of the General Staff evening communique that a few German detachments have crossed the Rhine near Neuf-Brisach, in Alsace. These detachments, he stressed, however, had not forced a breech in French lines.

**Seine Is Crossed**

In the west, German forces today were in lower Normandy along the Le Havre coast. Other German units went beyond Dreux and Evreux, south of the Seine, he stated.

Paris has fallen and east of it, the enemy has crossed the Seine in the Romilly region and gone farther than Saint Dizier. Vanguard units are heading for Chaumont, he concluded.—Havas.

**Violent Battle Rages**

Bordeaux, June 16.

The battle has reached its highest point of intensity during the past twenty four hours, this morning's official General Staff communique announced.

"Throwing into the struggle new reserves by powerful armaments, the enemy continued his violent attacks toward the platform of Langres. His vanguard units reached the region of Gray, beyond Chaumont," the communique added. "Our troops, despite the numerical and material superiority of the enemy, continue to fight with valour and are putting up the same grim resistance."—Havas.


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## FROM DAY TO DAY

THE Membership Committee of the British Women's Association will meet at 677 Rue Bourgeat today at 5.30 p.m.

THE Spanish newspaper "ABC" comments: "Britain's determination to resist will remain unshaken." England will never negotiate peace with the present Germany.

THE following arrived from Chinwangtao yesterday: Mr. and Mrs. Koenef, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, Miss Witmer, the Rev. P. Junsen, the Rev. J. F. Cohill, and Mr. Drummond.

A PARACHUTE used by a German parachute soldier at Rotterdam has been cut up and distributed at a Gillingham (Kent) Hotel. It was brought back by one of a naval demolition party who himself saw a parachutist come down dressed in a woman's yellow dress.

"MOTHERHOOD is the chief task of German women," said Dr. Frick, German Minister of the Interior, in a broadcast. "The Fuehrer has given us enormous tasks in Central Europe. These can only be accomplished if we have a sufficient number of children of excellent racial stock.

FOUR masters and seventeen boys of Gordonstoun School, near Elgin, Scotland, have been interned. The school was founded seven years ago by Dr. Kurt Hahn, German educationist, whom the Nazis removed. Every pupil learns forestry, manual work and sailing, and studies international affairs.

IT is reported that Himmler has issued an order to the German people telling them not to show sympathy towards Allied prisoners of war. No interest must be shown as they pass through a town, and it is particularly emphasized that they are to be treated in the same way as Polish ones.

WHEN a aeroplane flew low over North Baddesleigh in Hampshire, England, and landed on a common villagers ran up armed with shotguns, scythes and clubs but the pilot was Ralph Richardson, the actor who appeared in the film "The Lion has Wings." He is a member of the Fleet Air Arm and had landed owing to engine trouble, quite unhurt.

IN reliable Czech quarters in London, it is thought that a bad harvest in the Czech "protectorate" and in many other parts of Central Europe is one of the reasons why Hitler is making every effort to finish the war in a few months The Prague "shadow" Government is meeting with endless economic difficulties, particularly in view of the grain shortage, though this must not be mentioned in the Czech Press. News has reached London that 70 to 80 per cent of the winter crop has been ruined by the frost. A very bad harvest is expected.

WHEN the Germans invaded Poland Gen. Adrian Carton de Wiart, V.C., was attached to the Polish Army as a member of a British Mission. He managed to escape, and during the last few months has been instructing R.A.F. cadets in the lessons of the German attack. Now he is in command of one of the British forces in Norway. Since the last war he has lived in a lonely hunting-box on the Polish-Russian frontier, lent to him by a Polish nobleman who admired his career Here, with a few companions, he once shot 132 wolves in two days.

ORANGES may be sold by the pound from May 20 in England. On that day an Order came into force which prescribes that the maximum retail price is 6d. a lb. The Ministry of Food has announced that retailers may sell oranges by weight, or at so much each, in which case the maximum price by weight must not be exceeded and the purchaser may require the oranges to be weighed to ensure this. The object of the Order is to keep prices at a reasonable level. There is normally a shortage of oranges in May and June, and the position will be aggravated this year by restricted shipping space.

A SHOCKING story of ingratitude was related by Admiral Sir Edward Evans at the Mansion House London meeting to start the King Haakon Fund to relieve starving Norwegians. He recalled the heroic work of reconciliation which Nansen did after the last war—how he aroused friendship and forgiveness for the Germans, pressed upon his countrymen to receive thousands of German children into their homes, to be fostered into good health in the sunny snows and summer skies of Norway. Those very Germans who owed their happiest years to Norway were, declared the Admiral in the van of the invaders of Norway because of their local knowledge.

THE complicated plans for Sir John Simon's tax on purchases are being worked out by Sir Wilfrid Eady. He is an expert at tackling difficult jobs of this kind at short notice—a man of constructive imagination and human understanding, with no respect for red tape. He organized the Industrial Transference Board in 1928, and did it so well that he was appointed principal assistant secretary at the Ministry of Labour at the early age of 39. His next task was to create the Unemployment Assistance Board, which some wit complimented him by describing as "an institution for the poor and Eady." He is our greatest authority on unemployment insurance.

FROM midshipman to armaments king earning anything up to £20,000 a year and employing nearly 100,000 men—that, in a sentence, is the extraordinary career of Sir Charles Craven, whom Sir Samuel Hoare put in charge of aircraft production. At 22 Sir Charles commanded a submarine. Six years later he became a technical expert at Vickers. At 47 he was in supreme control of the £20,000,000 Vickers-Armstrong company, and he has held the job for the past nine years. He spends most of his time in Barrow, England, which he helped to re-create after the slump. In London he has a flat overlooking Hyde Park, and he has a country house in Surrey, but seldom has time to visit either. His passion for saving time extends even to his favourite recreation—speed-boating.

## Graduation at St. John's University

### Dr. Hawks Pott Proffers Advice to Graduates on Baccalaureate Sunday

Yesterday was observed as Baccalaureate Sunday by St. John's University at Jessfield, a special service being held in the morning in the procathedral on the university campus. A very large gathering of students and members of the faculty, together with friends of the students attended. Owing to the rain the usual procession of graduates and members of the faculty was dispensed with, thus robbing the occasion of much of the colourful dignity attending such ceremonies.

The Rev. Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of the University, conducted the service, being assisted by the Rev. F. A. Cox, the Rev. M. H. Throop, dean of the School of Theology, and the Rev. Li Cheu, chaplain of the Middle School. As the surpliced choir and clergy entered the Cathedral the college hymn "Ancient of Days, who sittest throned in glory," was sung, and the regular order of morning prayer was followed.

**Life's Privileges and Opportunities**

Dr. Hawks Pott's sermon to the graduates was based on the words of the Apostle James, "For what is your Life?" and in propounding an answer, gave some very sound advice. Life, he pointed out, was full of real joy for the young, but the trouble is that so many care only for the joys that are passing, and little for the real joy which comes in service to their fellow citizens. Life, too, is an adventure. It offered opportunities to explore and discover in the realms of knowledge, of science, and other walks of life, but the adventurer must be sure of obtaining what he seeks if life is to be of the fullest value. And the greatest thing in life is the building of character. The question he would emphasize was what was their design? The weaver at his loom must have a design and a pattern if he would produce a work worthy of himself and his art. And so in real life the important thing for the young students going out to meet the problems of the world is how were they building their own character and on what pattern were they shaping it. Jesus Christ offered them the best example of a perfect man. The days ahead would bring to them opportunities of real service to their fellow-men and to their country, which needed the best they could give, and in this service, they would find it based on the highest ideal, the greatest joy life could bring.

**Presentation of Bibles**

Immediately following the sermon Dr. Hawks Pott personally handed to 137 graduates of the University (including 17 of the Medical School) and 102 graduates of the Middle School copies of the Bible which were presented by the British and Foreign Bible Society.

## Vacancies in J.R.C. Here Filled

### Cotton Mill Owners Men Head Poll

Nineteen persons to filll vacancies in the assembly of the Shanghai Japanese Residents' Corporation were elected during the elections held on Saturday and yesterday at the Japanese Central Primary School building on Range Road.

The total number of votes cast in the two-day elections aggregated 2,900, of which 2,942 were counted and the remainder thrown out as illegal.

Of the 19 candidates, the highest obtained 303 votes and the lowest 31 votes. Mr. Kin Ka-sho, Korean community representative, received 62 votes.

Three candidates put forward by the Japanese cotton mill interests topped the list, followed by four representaives from leading Japanese business firms, including the South Manchuria Railway Company, the Toa Kaiun Kaisha and a representative of Japanese cotton piece-goods importers.

Five representatives put forward by the Central China Railway Company came next. Four persons representing Japanese residents in Hongkew were elected as were one independent, one represntative of the Central China Water and Electricity Works, and one independent.

## Badlands Gambling Dens Still Open

It was learned yesterday that several gambling establishments are still flourishing in the Shanghai "Badlands" despite persistent rumours that definite action had been taken by the authorities of the Western District to close down all gambling dens.

Recently the police of the new régime here were reported to have started a crusade against all haunts of vice in the "Badlands" in consequence of which several dens were stated to have closed down.

## Fourth Marines Church

Braving adverse weather conditions prevailing here in Shanghai for the past few days, a small but appreciative crowd attended the regular services held at the Grand Theatre yesterday, at ten o'clock, and heard Regimental Chaplain R. R. Marken in his regular Sunday services. In conducting this divine worship, Chaplain Marken preached on the theme "Steering the Course in Troubled Waters."

The Regimental Band under the direction of Bandmaster Technical Sergeant Levis E. Giffin opened the services with the prelude "Rock Of Ages" by Hastings, and played for the Offertory, Acciani's selection, "In A Rose Garden." Four members of the Regimental Band Corporal Brent, Privates First Class Montgomery, Lawson and Private Leber, played as a special selection for these services "Nocturne" by Franzke.

The audience heard as the first number of the concert being played, the March "Chicago World's Fair" by Mader, followed by the Overture "The Golden Sceptre" by Schlepegrell. In concluding this programme, the Selection "Woodland" by Luders was presented, with the Marines Hymn and the American National Anthem being heard in the finale.

**Veterans Rally as "Parashootists"**

*British World War veterans rallied to the call for men to defend England against a possible invasion by German parachute troops. The picture shows them receiving rifles.*

## Japanese Planes Again Bomb Chungking for Four Hours

### Foreign Visitors' Hostel Destroyed; None Injured; Many Fires Throughout City

Chungking, June 16.

JAPANESE bombing planes in four flights raided Chungking again for two hours this afternoon, causing big fires. Three bombs demolished the Chungking Hotel, where all foreign visitors stayed. Foreign occupants were not injured, having taken refuge in a dugout nearby.

The first alarm was sounded shortly before noon. An hour later the first group of 36 'planes bombed the lower section of the city. Incendiary bombs started big fires which quickly spread. The fires were raging three hours later.

A squadron of Chinese fighters engaged the raiders in furious battle. An hour later three more flights of bombers raided the western suburbs in quick succession, meeting heavy anti-aircraft fire. They were attacked by Chinese pursuits. The all-clear signal was sounded at 3.30 o'clock.—Reuter.

Hankow, June 16.

As far as can be ascertained from the air, foreign property in Shasi and Ichang appears not to have suffered damage as a result of the recent occupation of these ports by the Japanese, according to a foreign correspondent who has just returned from a flight over the two cities.

The plane was unable to land owing to damaged aerodromes, in which bomb craters were clearly discernible, but the pilot circled low and proved beyond a doubt that the cities were in Japanese hands.

Small sections of Shasi appeared to have been burned, but the retreating Chinese troops apparently did not cut the dykes on either side of the Yangtze.

The countryside between Shasi and Ichang was deserted, while there was no sign of shipping in this stretch of the river.

Several fires were visible in the countryside around Ichang, but there were no unusual sights in the city, where a cluster of foreign shipping was seen anchored off the oil installations.—Reuter.

**U.S. Embassy in Chungking**

Washington, June 16.

The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, told the press here yesterday that he had not heard that the Japanese had asked the United States Embassy at Chungking to evacuate the Chinese capital.

The American Embassy is already across the Yangtze, he said, in answer to questions. He said he understood that the Japanese had warned other Embassies and American citizens in Chungking to move from the city for the time being. Mr. Hull said he thought it was another instance of one belligerent notifying civilians in advance of its intention to attack.—United Press.

**Swift Advances Surprise**

Ichang, June 16.

Amazement over the swiftness of the Japanese advance in western Hupeh was voiced by two Britons who remained here during the severe fighting around this city and its subsequent occupation by the Japanese forces.

The two Britons, who remained in Ichang during the battle for its occupation were Mr. L. G. Frost, local agent of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co., Ltd., and representative for British Consular affairs, and Dr. W. Gordon Brown, a missionary and chairman of the local British Residents' Association.

The two Britons were interviewed by Major-General Akira Nara, Japanese detachment commander, under instructions from Lieutenant-General Shizuichi Tanaka, his superior officer, at the former Japanese Consulate building on Yunchi Road at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Expressing astonishment over the swift advance of the Japanese forces, one of the Britons declared, "We heard that the Japanese had reached Tangyang on June 12, but to our amazement, the Japanese forces completely occupied Ichang on the very next day."

**Chinese Leave Early**

Reviewing conditions just previous to the attack on the city by the Japanese, the British representatives declared, "On June 11, we were notified by the British consular officials at Hankow of the imminent Japanese action on Ichang. Altogether, 80 foreign residents were evacuated on steamers on the Yangtze.

"We all escaped without a scratch except for one member of the British Consulate who on June 13 was shot and wounded by Chinese forces as he was passing along the Erhmaloo.

"We heard that General Hsao Chih-chu, local Chinese garrison commander, fled four days before the actual fall of the city. Many Chinese also fled at the same time towards Chungking by boat. One French gunboat also took refuge up-stream on June 12.—Domei.

**Hidden Planes Captured**

At a Japanese Army Base, June 16.

Hitherto undisclosed, it was revealed today that three Chinese warplanes which had been hidden in a secret hangar within the Ichang aerodrome, were captured by the Japanese after their occupation of the city.—Domei.

## Minseito Party Studies Reorganization

### European War May Affect Members' Attitude

Tokyo, June 16.

Leaders of the Minseito Party the largest political group in the Japanese Diet, are now studying a new national policy which will meet national needs as a sequel to the development of the European war and which will supplement all other policies hitherto adopted by the Party, qualified political observers here declared today.

Results of the study will be announced shortly through a statement by Mr. Chuji Machida, President of the Minseito, or by a qualified representative of the party.

With a wholesale reorganization planned, it was believed that some of the leaders of the party are urging a revision of the basic principles of the party and a rechristening of the organization.—Domei.

Ronald Reagan, who played guard for Eureka college and never scored a touchdown, breaks into the scoring column at last—as George Gipp, great Notre Dame tycoon of touch-downs, in "The Life of Knute Rockne."

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### WEDDING

**Gaberman-Posner**

A pretty wedding took place yesterday at the Ohel Rachel Synagogue when Mr. Mack Gaberman, son of Mrs. B. Gaberman of Shanghai, was married to Miss Barbara Posner. daughter of Mrs. E. Posner, also of Shanghai. Rabbi Ashkenazi officiated.

The bride, given away by Mrs. L. B. Greenberg and Mrs. A. Fein, wore a dress of white American crepe, draped in front, with skirt falling in folds. The back of the dress had buttons half way down meeting the train of the dress. She wore a Juliet cap, studded with diamonds, with veil covering the face and reaching the train at the back. She carried a bouquet of Easter lilies. Miss Sally Greenberg, as bridesmaid, wore a pink and blue drapped georgette dress and a blue and pink hooded jacket, with a bouquet of pink roses to fit. The Misses Jenny Shafferman and Sally Goldenberg were the flower girls, while Mr. Maurice Katz acted as the best man.

The bride's mother wore a dress of light blue crepe, gathered in front, and a turban-like hat, while her corsage was of roses.

A reception, attended by some 250 friends of the newlyweds, was held at the American Women's Club after the ceremony, and the bride went away in a dusty pink sharkskin suit with powder blue accessories.

## Strike Delays Opening of Russian Hongkew Office

The office of the Shanghai White Russian Residents' Association, at No. 409 Seward Road, Hongkew, which was to have opened for business yesterday, was forced to postpone its opening for a week due to a strike of the workers reconditioning the office, the Shanghai "Mainichi" reports.

According to the daily, the workers refused to continue repairs unless they were given more wages. Their demands later were met through an authorization by the Shanghai Municipal Council, but the work on the office was delayed for a week.

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## Japanese Military Back Single Party System

### Political Consolidation Widely Desired

Tokyo, June 16.

That enthusiasm is lacking among the military for the establishment of a single party system in Japan was refuted in quarters close to the military authorities yesterday.

It had been stated among some political quarters here that enthusiasm among the military was lacking, inasmuch as the army hitherto had remained silent over the movement to establish a single party in Japan under the leadership of Prince Ayamaro Konoye, President of the Privy Council.

It was pointed out that the frequent announcements made by Japanese military leaders show clearly that it is their desire to effect a consolidation of the Japanese political system. The military, furthermore, is anxious to see the appearance of a powerful political organization from the point of view that they desire to see a strengthened political system which will effect a disposal of the "China Incident."

The military moreover are dissatisfied that charges have been made that they are disinterested in the new single party movement. It was added that in reality the army is watching with keen interest the progress being made toward a single party.—Domei.

## Mr. Wang Keh-min to See Japanese Emperor

Tokyo, June 16.

Mr. Wang Keh-min, former Chairman of the North China Political Affairs Commission, who is now visiting Japan, will be received in audience by Emperor Hirohito at the Phoenix Hall of the Imperial Palace on Monday, June 17, it was announced here.—Domei.

## Mr. E. Bevin to Stand For Wandsworth

London, June 16.

Mr. Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labour and National Service, has been unanimously adopted as Labour candidate for Central Wandsworth.

A contest for the seat is unlikely. —Reuter.

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## Strikers Create Riot

### Cause $500 Damage to Paint Shop in Markham Road

Fifty Chinese painters employed in the woodwork industry who went on strike ten days ago with 2,000 others, to enforce a demand for higher wages, invaded a painters' shop on Markham Road early yesterday morning and staged a demonstration. They damaged furniture and fixtures in the shop valued at $500 before leaving the establishment.

About an hour later twenty other painters visited another painters' shop at 191 Burkill Road where they created a disturbance.

The strike was reported to have been called off during the week-end after the employers promised to increase the daily wage of each painter from 92 cents to a dollar, and give them a rice allowance of 85 instead of 57 cents. The demonstrators yesterday were not satisfied with the new wage. Disgruntled they decided to take the law into their own hands. The disturbance were reported to the Police.

## Japan Queries U.S. Ban On Tools Exports

Washington, June 15.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, called on Assistant Secretary of State, A. A. Berle today to discuss the embargo placed by the U.S. Government on exports of machinery and tools to Japan.

After the meeting, Mr. Horinouchi told the press that he had merely "tried to clarity the Japanese position" in regard to the embargo. He said he knew nothing of negotiations for a new Japanese-American trade treaty.—Havas.

## Gaimusho Head Reports To Emperor

Tokyo, June 16.

The Foreign Minister, Mr. Hachiro Arita, yesterday morning submitted to Emperor Hirohito the final draft of the basic provisions for the regulation of Sino-Japanese relations which was approved by the Cabinet on the previous day.—Domei.

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# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## New York Stocks

**Saturday's Closing Quotations**

New York, June 15.

Stock prices on Wall Street today ruled firm in a fairly active session, with gains ranging from fractions to 2 points mostly predominating. The market was largely aided in the extension of yesterday's gains by the anticipation of a greatly enlarged rearmament programme, bright business news and less panicky selling and liquidation. Indications that the market was also less susceptible to war news encouraged operators, who consequently did not show the usual hesitation in extending commitments over the weekend. The turnover today totalled 560,000 shares.—Reuter.

**Dow-Jones Averages**

| | High | Low | Close | Changes |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Indust. | 124.38 | 122.33 | 123.36 | +1.09 |
| 20 Rails | 25.19 | 24.90 | 24.97 | +0.10 |
| 15 Utilit. | 20.32 | 19.96 | 20.18 | +0.44 |
| 40 Bonds | —— | —— | 85.51 | +0.19 |
| 11 Commod. | —— | —— | 53.31 | −0.02 |

| June 14 | 15 | | June 14 | 15 |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Exp | 5⅛ | Jones & L | 60 | 61⅛ |
| Aig Lud | †22⅛ | Kennecott | 29⅛ | 29⅜ |
| Alld Stores | 5⅜ | Lak F & M | *3⅛ | *3⅜ |
| Allis Chal | 28⅛ | Libbey O F | 32⅛ | 32 |
| Alum Ld | 58 | Lockheed | 28 | 28⅛ |
| Am Can | 94⅛ | *95¼ Loew's | 24⅛ | 24⅜ |
| Am Cyan B | 33⅛ | Loft Inc | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| Am For P | *1⅛ | 1⅛ Mack Trks | 20⅜ | 21⅛ |
| „ $7 pfd | 14⅜ | 14⅜ Martin | 31⅛ | 31⅜ |
| Am G & E | *30 | 31 McK & R | 20⅛ | 22 |
| Am Loco | 13⅛ | 13⅜ Monsanto | 91⅛ | 92 |
| Am Metal | 16 | *15⅜ Mont Ward | 36 | 38⅜ |
| Am Radtr | 5⅛ | 5⅜ Nat Avian | 10⅛ | 10 |
| Am R Mill | 11⅛ | 12 Nat City B | *24 | *24⅛ |
| Am Smlt | 38 | 38⅛ Nat Dairy | 13⅛ | 13⅜ |
| Am Sug | 14⅛ | 15 Nat Dist | 18⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Am T & T | †155⅛ | 157⅛ Nat Gyp | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| Am Tob B | †74⅛ | 75 Nat Lead | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Am Wtwrks | 7 | 7⅛ Nat P & L | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| Anaconda | 22⅛ | 22⅜ Nat Steel | 59 | 60⅜ |
| Atchison | 15⅛ | 15⅛ Nat Sup | 6⅛ | 6⅜ |
| Avian Cpn | 5⅜ | 5⅜ N Y Cent | 11 | 11 |
| Babcock | 23⅜ | 24⅛ Nlag Hud | 3⅛ | 3⅜ |
| Bald Loco | 16⅜ | 16⅛ N A Avian | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Baltimore | 3⅛ | 3⅜ N Am Co | 17⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Barber | 9⅛ | *9¼ N Pacific | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |
| Barns Oil | 8⅛ | 8⅜ O I Glass | 46 | 47⅛ |
| Bell Air | 16⅜ | 17 Pac G & E | 27⅛ | 27⅜ |
| Bend Aviat | 29 | 29⅛ Pac Light | *37⅛ | 38 |
| Beth Steel | 76⅛ | 79⅛ Pack Motor | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| Bliss | 16⅛ | 16⅜ Pan A Air | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| Boeing | 15 | 15 Paramount | 4⅜ | 4⅜ |
| Borg Warner | 16⅛ | 16⅛ Penn R R | 17⅛ | 18 |
| Brid Brass | 10 | 10⅛ Phelps D | 29⅛ | 29⅜ |
| Briggs | 17⅛ | 17⅝ P & R Coal | 0⅛ | *0⅛ |
| Bkn M Tr | 18⅛ | 19 Phil Pet | 33⅛ | 33⅜ |
| „ $6 pfd | *104 | *104 Pitt C & I | 8 | 8 |
| Budd Mfg | 3⅜ | 3⅜ P S of N J | 32⅛ | 33 |
| Can Pac | 3 | 3 Pullman | 21 | 21⅛ |
| Case J I | 46 | 50 Pure Oil | 8⅛ | 7⅞ |
| Celanese | 24⅛ | 25 Radio | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Chase N B | *28 | *28⅛ Reading | 12 | *11⅛ |
| Chesapeake | 35⅛ | 35⅛ Rem Arm | *4⅞ | *4⅜ |
| Chrysler | 62⅛ | 64 Rep Avian | 4⅛ | 5 |
| Clim Mlyb | 31⅜ | 31⅛ Rep Steel | 17⅛ | 17⅜ |
| Colt's | 79 | 79 Rev C & B | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| Col G & E | 5 | 5⅛ Rey Tob B | 35⅛ | 35⅜ |
| „ $6 pfd | 75 | *75 Rich Oil | 7⅛ | *7 |
| Com Credit | 28⅛ | 29⅛ Safe Stores | 40 | 40⅛ |
| Com & S | 1 | 1 Schenley | 8⅛ | *8⅜ |
| Cons Ddis | 24⅞ | 25⅛ Sears Roeb | 69⅛ | 69⅞ |
| Cons Oil | 6⅜ | 6⅜ Shell U Oil | 8⅛ | 9 |
| Cont Can | 38 | 38⅛ Soc Vac | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Cont Oil | 17⅛ | 17⅜ Sthrn Pac | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Cop Steel | 19 | 19⅛ Sthrn Rly | 17 | 17 |
| Corn Prod | 47⅛ | 48 Sperry | 41⅛ | 41 |
| Curtis Wr | 8⅛ | 8⅛ Spicer | 25⅛ | 26⅛ |
| „ A | 25⅛ | 25⅛ Std Brands | 5⅛ | 5⅜ |
| Deere & Co | 15⅛ | 15⅜ Std G & E | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| Dist Cpn S | 14⅛ | 14⅛ Std Oil of C | 18⅛ | 18⅜ |
| Douglas | 73⅞ | 74 Std Oil N J | 35⅛ | 35⅜ |
| Du Pont | 160⅛ | 160⅛ Stone & W | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| E P Lead | 8⅛ | 8⅛ Studebaker | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Eaton Mfg | 29⅛ | 29⅛ Swift Int | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Elec A Lite | 32 | 32⅛ Technicor | 9⅛ | 10 |
| Elec B & S | 4⅛ | 4⅛ Tex Cpn | 39 | 39⅜ |
| „ $5 pfd | *49⅛ | *49⅛ Tex Gulf | 29⅛ | 30⅜ |
| „ $6 pfd | 55 | *58⅛ Timken | 23⅜ | 23⅝ |
| Elec P & L | 23 | 24⅛ Transamer | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| Fisk Rub | *10⅛ | *10⅛ Tw Cent | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| Flinkote | 11⅛ | 12 „ pfd | *14⅛ | *14⅜ |
| Gen Am Tr | *43⅛ | 44⅛ Un Carbide | 67⅛ | 68⅛ |
| Gen Elec | 31⅛ | 31⅜ Un Pacific | 74⅛ | 75 |
| Gen Motor | 44⅛ | 44⅛ Un Aircraft | 42⅛ | 42 |
| Gen Rly | 11⅛ | 11⅜ Un A Line | 15⅛ | 15 |
| Gen T & R | 11⅛ | *11⅜ Un B & P | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Glidden | 12⅛ | 12⅜ Un Corp | 1⅛ | 1⅜ |
| Goodrich | 11⅛ | 11⅜ „ $3 pfd | 29⅛ | 30 |
| „ $6 pfd | 47⅛ | *50 Un Gas | 1 | 1 |
| Goodyear | 14⅛ | 14⅜ Un Gas Imp | 10⅜ | 11 |
| Gt N Ore | 14⅛ | 14 U S Ind Al | 19 | *18 |
| Gt N Rly | 20⅛ | 20⅜ U S Rub | 17⅛ | 17⅞ |
| Gt W Sug | 21⅜ | *21⅛ „ pfd | 77⅛ | *75⅛ |
| Greyhound | 11 | 11⅛ U S Steel | 53⅜ | 54⅛ |
| Her Pow | 84 | 85½ Vanadium | 32⅜ | 33 |
| Homestake | 39⅛ | 39⅛ Vultee Air | *8⅜ | *8⅛ |
| Int Harv | 45⅜ | 45⅜ Walworth | 3⅜ | 3⅜ |
| Int Nickel | 23⅛ | 24⅛ War Br Pic | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| Int Paper | 13⅜ | *13⅜ West Elec | 92⅜ | 93⅛ |
| Int T & T | *2⅜ | *2⅛ Woodward | 24½ | 25⅜ |
| Johns Man | 50½ | 52 | | |

**BONDS**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. & For. Power | 48½ | 48½ |
| Baltimore & Ohio R.R. | 24¼ | 23¾ |
| Brazil (U.S. of) 8% 1941 | 11½ | 12¼ |
| „ „ 6½% 1957 | 9⅜ | 9⅜ |
| Cities Serv. Pwr. & Lt. | 82½ | 82 |
| Erie 5s 1967 | 9⅞ | 10¼ |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. | 23⅜ | 24⅛ |
| New England Gas & Elec. | 55½ | 56⅜ |
| Republic of Colombia | 17⅝ | 18 |
| „ „ „ (1928) 6s '61 | 17¾ | 18 |
| Sthrn. Pacific Co. | 35½ | 36½ |
| Stand. Gas & Elec. | 63 | 64 |

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

**Dow-Jones Summary**

*By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz*

Stock prices opened irregularly today, with the list subsequently advancing under the lead of steels and then receding late in the session. War uncertainties caused many to take profits on an early bulge. Russia's occupation of Lithuania brought about a confusing complication and increased caution. The demand for steels found only small supply of stocks, and hence gains were sharp. However, a further sharp rise in production is expected next week. Several aircrafts registered losses.

Stocks:—The market was dominated by the industrial acceleration and inflation fears. However, the economic implications of a Nazi victory were ignored. The Times Index of business activity was placed at 98.8, against the revised figure of 96.7 for last week and 89.8 for the corresponding period of the previous year.

| STATISTICS | Week Ended 14/6 | Week Ended 7/6 |
|---|---|---|
| Production of cars and truck (Ward's est.) | 93,635 (units) | 95,560 |

—Cotton:—Apprehensions over a separate peace, resulting in cancellatics of orders involving various commodities, were about offset by the possibility of a short war lessening the chances of the United States becoming involved. A favourable indication was the 100 per cent. parity payment legislation for cotton and grains. This has no connection with the loan.

Wheat:—Ruled barely steady under week-end liquidation. Light hedging indicates that the increasing movement is going largely to store for the loan. A trading market within moderate limits is expected for the present.

Corn:—The December selling on upturns was due to the fine crop prospect.

Rubber:—Barter negotiations are expected soon for 120,000 tons of additional storage for possible emergency. The possibilities of quantity production of synthetic rubber are considered an unfavourable factor.

Hides:—The improvement in demand is encouraging more general participation, but the market is following stocks closely.

## New York Exchange Market

New York, June 15.

Sterling on the New York Exchange market moved lower today, influenced by the general prevailing uncertainties and Berlin claims of striking successes.

The cross rate on London opened at 3.65 and closed at 3.69½, against the previous final level of 3.70½. The high for the day was 3.69 and the low 3.64½.

There was again no trading in the French franc. The quotation, which remained at 2.18, was mostly a nominal one, owing to the evacuation of French financial institutions from Paris, coupled with the reduced volume of "free" sterling, upon which the rate for the franc was based.—Reuter.

## U. S. Commodities

**Saturday's Closing Quotations**

New York, June 15.

The cotton market early advanced on speculative buying, shorts covering and better Bombay advices. Later, prices further advanced on some trade buying and speculative covering. Finally, the market closed very steady on the firmness of spots, with quotations ranging from 11 to 16 points up.

Prices in the rubber market today were early depressed by profit taking and liquidation, but later partially rallied on a small factory demand and some short covering. At the close, quotations ranged from 5 points up to 10 points down.

Wheat futures in Chicago today moderately advanced on some speculative and mill buying, firm Winnipeg advices and a higher stock market. At the final bell, gains of ⅝ to ½ cent were recorded.

| New York Cotton | New York Rubber |
|---|---|
| July 10.28-28 +13 | |
| July (N.C.) 10.51 N +11 | |
| Oct. (N.C.) 9.40-40 +11 | July 21.95-95 +05 |
| Dec. (N.C.) 9.31-31 +15 | Sept. 19.96-97 —04 |
| | Dec. 18.90-9.00 —10 |
| Jan. (N.C.) 9.22 N +16 | B/A |
| | Jan. 18.81 N —10 |
| Mar. (N.C.) 9.08-08 +15 | |
| May (N.C.) 8.93-93 +15 | |

| Chicago Wheat | Chicago Corn |
|---|---|
| July 80-79⅞ +¾ | July 61⅝-61⅜ —⅛ |
| Sept. 80¾-80½ +½ | Sept. 60⅜-60⅜ —⅜ |
| Dec. 81½-81⅜ +⅜ | Dec. 57½ A —½ |

| Winnipeg Wheat | N. Y. Silk No. 1 |
|---|---|
| July 72¼ B | closed. |

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

## Foreign Exchanges

Closing, June 15.

**Bombay Rupee T. T. on:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Japan | 96¼N. | London | 1/5 3/32 |
| New York | 333 | 2 mths | |
| Shanghai | 23½ | „ sellers | 1/5 21/32 |
| Hongkong | 84 | „ buyers | 1/6 3/32 |

**London £ Sterling T. T. on:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 402.50 | Bombay | 1/6 1/32 |
| Paris | 176.50 | Hongkong | 1/3 |
| Madrid | 40.00 | Singapore | 2/4 7/32 |
| Berne | 17.85 | Yokohama | 1/5 5/16 |
| Shanghai | 4⅛d. | „ (buying) | 1/3 3/16 |

**New York U.S.$ T. T. on:**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Berlin | 40.10N. | Japan | 23.48 |
| Spain | 9.25N. | Shanghai | 6.15 |
| Paris | 2.18 | Hungary | 17.70 |
| Italy | 5.05 N | Rumania | 0.50 |
| S'erland | 22.41 | Yugo Slavia | 2.30 |
| Sweden | 23.85 | Greece | 0.61½ |
| Montreal | 81.125 | Finland | 2.00 |
| Brazil | 5.10 | | |

| | |
|---|---|
| London | 3.69½ |
| Buenos Aires Paper | 29.78 |
| „ „ „ market rate | 22.10 |
| Montreal on London | 4.53 |

N—Nominal.—Reuter.

## Foreign Money Rates

| London: | June 15. | |
|---|---|---|
| Fine Bank Bills, | 3 months | 1 1/16% |
| Bank Bills, | 6 months | 1 3/16% |
| Fine Trade Bills, | 3 months | 2¾% |
| Fine Trade Bills, | 6 months | 3⅛% |
| Call Money | | 0⅛% |

New York: Closed.—Reuter.

## 100 Per Cent. Parity Payments

Washington, June 15.

Conferees of the House and Senate Committees today agreed to the provisions for parity payments up to 100 per cent. of the parity price for cotton, corn, tobacco, rice and wheat for next year.—Reuter.

## NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

### Statistical Data Concerning Leading Stocks

*By Courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz*

| Name of Stock (No par value except where indicated) | Dividends: Annual rate $ | Dividends: Date of 1st quarterly payment | Book value | Earnings or Deficits: 5 yr Average 1928-32 | 1937 | 1938 | 1939 | Yield on basis of price in % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 0.25 | Irregular | 12 | — | 0.62 | 0.16 | 0.29 | 5 |
| Alleghany Ludlum Steel | 0.75 | Irregular | 18 | — | 2.10 | D 1.04 | 1.49 | 4 |
| Allis Chalmers | 1.25 | Irregular | 33 | — | 4.42 | 1.44 | 2.09 | 4 |
| American can | 4 | Feb. 15 | 48 | 6.29 | 6.08 | 4.35 | 6.22 | 4 |
| Am. and Foreign Power | — | — | — | 1.43 | D 8.77 | D 8.66 | — | nil |
| Am. and For.P. $7 cum.Pref. | 0.70 | Irregular | 110 | 23.49 | 7.11 | 6.83 | — | nil |
| Am. Locomotive | — | — | — | 6 | 4.25 | 4.75 | D 4.90 | D 4.45 | nil |
| Am. Radiator | 0.30† | Irregular | 10 | 1.84 | 0.68 | D 0.08 | 0.34 | 6 |
| Am. Rolling Mill | — | — | 28 | 2.46 | 2.55 | D 1.16 | 0.69 | nil |
| American Smelting | 3 | Feb. 28 | 38 | 7.27 | 6.54 | 3.24 | 4.36 | 8 |
| Am. Tel. and Tel. | 9 | Jan. 15 | 127 | 1.30 | 9.76 | 8.32 | 10.18 | 6 |
| Am. Tob. "B" | 5 | Mar. 1 | 24 | 6.00 | 5.04 | 4.89 | 5.42 | 6 |
| Am. Waterworks | — | — | 24 | 2.80 | 1.14 | 0.38 | 0.95 | nil |
| Anaconda Copper | 1.25 | Irregular | 59 | 4.97 | 3.62 | 1.10 | 2.33 | 6 |
| Atch., Top. & S. Fe | — | — | 260 | 19.16 | 0.60 | 0.83 | 0.94 | nil |
| Auburn Automobiles | — | — | 3 | 9.72 | D15.00 | D 1.73 | — | nil |
| Baltimore and Ohio | — | — | 126 | 11.36 | D 1.20 | D 6.04 | D1.55 | nil |
| Barber Asphalt | 0.50† | Irregular | 32 | — | 1.91 | D 0.85 | 1.39 | 5 |
| Barnsdall Oil | 0.60 | Feb. 1 | 37 | — | 0.85 | 1.26 | 0.76 | 7 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 2.50† | Irregular | 122 | 7.06 | 7.63 | D 0.70 | 5.75 | 4 |
| Boeing Airplane | — | — | 5 | — | 0.45 | D 0.77 | D4.55 | nil |
| Borg-Warner | 1.35 | Irregular | 16 | — | 3.63 | D 0.01 | 2.43 | 8 |
| Bklyn. Manh. Tran. | — | — | — | 6.78 | 4.09 | D 1.25 | D1.22 | nil |
| Canadian Pacific Rly. | — | — | 40 | 3.11 | 0.30 | D 0.32 | D0.32 | nil |
| Case, J. I. | — | — | 152 | 14.53 | 13.98 | 8.89 | D1.87 | 5 |
| Chase Nat. Bank | 1.40 | F.A. 1 | 32 | 4.04 | 2.03 | 1.96 | 1.80 | 5 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio. | 2.62½ | Jan. 1 | 51 | 5.67 | 4.43 | 2.62 | 3.49 | 8 |
| Chrysler | 5.25† | Irregular | 40 | 4.89 | 11.66 | 4.33 | 8.47 | 9 |
| Columbia Gas and Electric. | — | — | 12 | 2.08 | 0.57 | 0.31 | 0.46 | nil |
| Commercial Credit | 4.00 | Mar. 31 | 29 | — | 7.10 | 4.60 | 4.01 | 14 |
| Commonwealth & Southern | — | — | 5 | 0.67 | 0.18 | 0.08 | 0.13 | nil |
| Consolidated Edison | 2 | Mar. 15 | 45 | 4.50 | 2.17 | 2.09 | 2.22 | 8 |
| Consolidated Oil | 0.80 | Feb. 15 | 18 | — | 1.48 | 0.55 | — | 13 |
| Continental Oil | 1 | Jan. 30 | 20 | 0.64 | 2.97 | 1.00 | 1.35 | 7 |
| Corn Products | 3 | Jan. 20 | 31 | 4.41 | 2.52 | 3.17 | 3.32 | 7 |
| Distillers Corp. Seagrams | 2 | Mar. 15 | 21 | nil | 3.95 | 3.75 | 3.29 | 14 |
| Douglas Aircraft | 3 | Irregular | 21 | 1.50 | 1.90 | 3.76 | 4.81 | 4 |
| Dupont de Nemours | 7.50† | Mar. 15 | 42 | 5.17 | 7.27 | 3.75 | 7.66 | 5 |
| Eagle Picher Lead | 0.20† | Irregular | 14 | — | 0.40 | — | — | 2 |
| Electric Bond & Share | 5 | — | 19 | 2.15 | 0.42 | 0.18 | 0.24 | nil |
| Elec. Bond & Share $6 Pref. | 6 | Feb. 1 | — | — | 7.31 | — | — | 11 |
| Flinkote | 1.00 | — | 13 | — | 1.50 | 1.21 | 2.11 | 9 |
| General Electric | 1.50† | Jan. 25 | 11 | 1.81 | 2.21 | 0.90 | 1.43 | 5 |
| General Motors | 3.50† | Mar. 12 | 19 | 4.83 | 4.38 | 2.17 | 4.06 | 9 |
| General Railway Signal | — | — | 16 | 7.99 | 1.58 | D 0.34 | 0.34 | nil |
| Glidden | 0.50 | — | 22 | — | 2.62 | D 0.29 | 1.70 | 4 |
| Goodrich Rubber | 1 | — | 26 | 2.09 | D 2.25 | 0.14 | 3.51 | 9 |
| Goodyear Tire and Rubber | 1 | Irregular | 26 | 5.12 | 1.95 | 1.34 | 3.20 | 7 |
| Great Northern Ry. Pfd. | — | — | 157 | 9.47 | 4.04 | 1.09 | 3.47 | nil |
| Greyhound | 1.40† | Jan. 1 | 9 | D0.16 | 1.59 | 1.43 | 1.78 | 14 |
| Int. Nickel | 2 | Mar. 30 | 14 | 0.85 | 3.31 | 2.09 | 2.39 | 9 |
| Int. Tel. and Tel. | — | — | 30 | 3.45 | 1.60 | 1.10 | 0.76 | nil |
| Kennecott | 2 | Mar. 30 | 32 | 3.67 | 4.60 | 2.10 | 3.14 | 7 |
| Loew's Inc. | 2.50† | Mar. 30 | 56 | 6.71 | 8.47 | 5.65 | 5.37 | 10 |
| Montgomery Ward | 2.25† | Apr. 15 | 34 | 2.51 | 3.41 | 3.50 | 4.91 | 7 |
| Nat. City Bank N.Y. | 1 | F. A. 1 | 27 | 4.12 | 2.00 | — | 2.22 | 4 |
| Nat. Dairy Products | 0.80 | Jan. 2 | 13 | 3.58 | 1.53 | 1.69 | 1.97 | 6 |
| National Distillers | 2 | Feb. 1 | 22 | — | 3.86 | 3.85 | 3.43 | 11 |
| Nat. Power and Light | 0.60 | Mar. 1 | 22 | 1.74 | 1.36 | 1.28 | — | 10 |
| New York Central | — | — | 142 | 12.63 | 0.99 | D 3.13 | 0.70 | nil |
| North Am. Aviation | 1.40 | Irregular | 3 | — | 0.14 | 0.55 | 2.06 | 8 |
| North American Co. | 1.20* | Jan. 2 | 21 | 4.47 | 1.95 | 1.55 | 1.84 | 8 |
| Pacific Gas and Electric | 2 | Jan. 16 | 30 | 2.83 | 2.71 | 2.47 | 2.84 | 8 |
| Pacific Lighting | 3* | Feb. 15 | 19 | 2.70 | 4.10 | 4.18 | 3.60 | 8 |
| Packard Motors | — | — | 3 | 1.11 | 0.20 | D 0.12 | 0.04 | nil |
| Paramount Pictures | 0.15 | — | 17 | — | 1.96 | 0.55 | 1.08 | 3 |
| Pennsylvania Railroad | 1 | Irregular | 89 | 7.01 | 2.07 | 0.84 | 2.43 | 6 |
| Phillips Petroleum | 2 | Mar. 1 | 38 | 3.69 | 5.42 | 2.03 | 2.21 | 7 |
| Public Service of N.J. | 2.50 | Mar. 30 | 24 | 3.15 | 2.61 | 2.34 | 2.88 | 7 |
| Pure Oil | 0.25† | Irregular | 22 | 1.77 | 2.15 | 0.38 | 1.11 | 3 |
| Radio Corp. | 0.20 | Irregular | nil | 1.32 | 0.41 | 0.30 | 0.35 | 4 |
| Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 2.30† | Jan. 1 | 15 | 3.04 | 2.82 | 2.37 | 2.56 | 7 |
| Schenley | — | — | 33 | — | 5.04 | 2.46 | 3.52 | nil |
| Sears Roebuck | 4.25 | Mar. 16 | 47 | 5.03 | 5.58 | 4.18 | 6.60 | 7 |
| Socony Vacuum Corp. | 0.50† | M. S. 15 | 22 | — | 1.82 | 1.29 | — | 6 |
| Southern Pacific | — | — | 123 | 10.19 | 0.20 | D 1.81 | 1.63 | nil |
| Standard Brands | 0.42½ | Jan. 2 | 4 | 1.53 | 0.73 | 0.62 | 0.51 | 8 |
| Standard Gas & Electric | — | — | — | 6.59 | D 0.86 | D 2.49 | D1.34 | nil |
| Standard Oil of N.J. | 1.25* | J. D. 15 | 49 | 3.47 | 5.64 | 2.86 | — | 3 |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | 2 | Mar. 15 | 15 | 5.21 | 3.02 | 1.81 | 2.04 | 7 |
| Union Carbide & Carbon | 2.10† | Jan. 2 | 30 | 3.40 | 4.81 | 2.77 | 3.86 | 8 |
| Union Pacific Railway | 6 | Jan. 2 | — | 17.53 | 6.15 | 6.62 | 6.74 | 5 |
| United Aircraft | 2 | Irregular | 12 | — | 1.52 | 2.05 | 3.53 | 5 |
| United Airlines | — | — | 8 | — | D 0.52 | D 0.66 | 0.21 | nil |
| United Corp. | — | — | 3 | 0.55 | 0.22 | 0.07 | 0.07 | nil |
| United Gas Improvement | 1 | Mar. 23 | 13 | 1.29 | 1.09 | 0.99 | 1.07 | 9 |
| U.S. Rubber | — | — | 24 | nil | 2.21 | 0.43 | 2.91 | nil |
| U.S. Steel | 1 | Irregular | 119 | 12.90 | 8.01 | D 3.79 | 1.83 | 2 |
| Vanadium | 1† | Irregular | 29 | 4.59 | 2.22 | 0.61 | 3.25 | 3 |
| Warner Bros. Pictures | — | — | 18 | 1.84 | 1.48 | 0.41 | 0.36 | nil |
| Westinghouse Elec. | 6.50 | 3.87½ | Feb. 28 | 71 | 7.22 | 7.53 | 3.38 | 5.18 | 4 |

*Plus extras D Deficit E Est †Dividends are for the latest four quarters

# Remnants of the Reichsmark

### Despite German Propaganda Rates of Exchange Since the War Have Moved Against Germany

THE bewildering kaleidoscope of the German exchange market has lost none of its variety since the outbreak of the war. If there has been a change, it has been to emphasize the contrast between the rigidity of those rates of reichsmark exchange which are dictated by the Government and the violent fluctuations in those which still retain some semblance of freedom. Wherever there is freedom in the German exchange market, as, for example, in the markets for register and security marks, rates have since the beginning of the war moved violently against Germany—so violently as to put in the shade the depreciation of free sterling in which the German propaganda machine seems to find such an unending source of combined glee and self-satisfaction, states "The Economist."

For many years past the basic characteristic of the German exchange market has been its watertight sectionalization and its adaptation to the structure of strictly bilateral clearing agreements through which the bulk of German foreign trade is conducted. This diversification of the exchange market and the exceptionally strict and effective control that goes with it rendered the mechanism readily adaptable to war conditions. The transition from peace to war has called for no appreciable change in the German exchange control system. For eight years it was being gradually forged and perfected to meet the very conditions that arose last September.

**Rates of Exchange**

Today, more than ever before, the rates of exchange which count in the German economy are those applied to the clearing agreements operating with those countries with which Germany remains in commercial contact. The paucity of German foreign exchange and gold reserves has completed the dependence of the country's foreign trade on clearing and compensation agreements. The rate of exchange between the reichsmark and the other currency concerned is in each case a matter of negotiation. It is a resultant of politico-economic bargaining and not of any attempt at precise economic adjustment. The artificiality of this structure of clearing rates would be immediately apparent if the balances accumulated in the clearing accounts were in any way interchangeable. But as long as the principle of strict bilateralism obtains, the door is open to every inconsistency in the relation of these clearing rates. One interesting illustration of the process by which they are fixed is provided by the long drawn-out and as yet unresolved dispute concerning the rate to be applied between the reichsmark and the leu in the German-Roumanian clearing agreement.

**Artificial Elements**

These rates, it should be added, are but one of the artificial elements entering into the settlement of such barter rade. Others are the often fictitious figures at which German exports are invoiced and the degree of subsidisation which they may receive from the German authorities. The result is to make any comparison of the comparative terms of international trade impossible. There can, for example, be no exact comparison of the prices which Great Britain and Germany are paying for Roumanian oil. The clearing rates of reichsmark exchange, important as they are to German trade, provide no guide whatsoever to the economic parity of the reichsmark. Indeed, the concept of such a parity vanishes in a totalitarian economy such as Germany's, where price control, draconic rationing, selective subsidization of exports, complete State control of essential imports and prohibition of non-essential imports, have removed every factor making for the natural adjustment of the external value of the currency to its domestic purchasing power. The only indication of gross maladjustment of such clearing rates would be the abnormal accumulation of clearing balances against one or other of the two parties. But even that can be corrected without touching the exchange rate, namely, by the appropriate adjustment of the nominal price of exports from Germany and of the prices paid for imports from the clearing partner.

The danger of these clearing agreements from the point of view of Germany's commercial partners has been adequately illustrated by the fate of the balances owing by Germany to countries with which she is no longer able to trade. The Allied navies stand between Germany and the various South American republics with which a highly ingenious variety of compensation agreements had been negotiated by Germany in recent years. Most of these were based on the use of Aski marks. Although such marks were only available to finance the strictly bilateral trade between Germany and each country concerned, the mechanism differed from that of the ordinary clearing agreement in that the rate of exchange between the mark and the Brazilian milreis or Peruvian soles, or one of the other currencies concerned, remained free to fluctuate within the limits of this bilateral trade. The Aski marks due to Brazilian exporters of coffee to Germany could not, for example, be used to pay Germany for the import of machinery into Peru. There were consequently substantial discrepancies in the quotations for Aski marks in the various South American republics, and during the months preceding the outbreak of war the general drift of these rates was against Germany. The outbreak of the war found most of the South American countries large holders of Aski marks, the quotations for which have become entirely nominal. In Brazil and Chile, countries with which Germany conducted an important volume of trade, the market has ceased to quote a rate for marks. In Peru the rate has been marked down from 2.31 to 1.82 soles to the mark, but there are "sellers only" at the present figure. The "Aski" part of the German foreign exchange market has disappeared in common with the trade which Germany is now prevented from transacting owing to the Allied blockade.

What, then, remains of the German exchange market? There is, of course, that museum piece, the official rate for free reichsmarks, which retains an imposing stability but at which no business is transacted. The official rate is quoted in New York at $40.20 for 100 reichsmark, equivalent to about 10 marks to the £ at the official sterling rate and 8.75 to the £ at the free rate. There it is likely to remain in undisturbed grandeur. But the sole function of this rate is that of providing a point of departure from which to measure the discount on those species of marks which are still dealt in on the free markets. These are the travel marks, composed of a mixture of "dego" and register marks, and "gift" or benevolent remittance marks, which consist wholly of register marks. The principal markets for travel marks are to be found in Amsterdam and Switzerland. The biggest potential supply of register marks under existing German standstill agreements is that held by American banking creditors, but the outlet for travel marks in the United States is virtually non-existent. The travel mark "cocktail" is now made up as to 25 per cent. of dego marks provided by the Gold Diskont Bank and sold at 30 per cent. of the official rate, that is, at $12.06 per 100 marks—or about Rm. 33 to the £, taking the official sterling dollar rate, and about Rm. 28 to the £ taking the free sterling rate in New York. The other 75 per cent. of the travel mark is composed of register marks, for which the latest wholesale rate is 20 to 21 per cent. of the official rate, i.e. about $8.04 per Rm. 100, or say Rm. 50 to the £. In other to derive a rate for travel marks from this concoction one must add the licence fee, which now amounts to $4.50 per Rm. 100. This fee is retained for the foreign creditors and applied in gradual repayment of their claims.

Out of the sale of travel marks, the German authorities thus collect exchange only in respect of the minor proportion of dego marks which enter into the mixture. Even this, it would seem, is not providing a net equivalent devisen income, since the Gold Diskont Bank appears to have satisfied the demand for dego marks, in part at least, by buying up security marks in the international markets These security marks, which are only available for long-term investment in Germany, have fallen to as little as 6 per cent. of the official free Reichsmark rate. In New York, for example, they would be quoted at about $2.40 per Rm. 100, or, taking the official sterling equivalent, Rm. 160 to the £. As the Gold Diskont Bank resells these security marks as dego marks at 30 per cent. of the official rate, it makes a very handsome turn in terms of foreign exchange. Though the profit is not as great as it would have been if the dego marks in question had just been created, the operation serves the additional purpose of repurchasing, at a very cheap price, the remnants of foreign investments in Germany.

In the case of the gift, or benevolent remittance, mark, the position is somewhat different. The German authorities obtain no foreign exchange from the sale of these marks. They consist wholly of register marks sold by foreign banking creditors of Germany, who at present get a rate based on the wholesale price for register marks—about 20 to 21 per cent. of the official rate, plus a licence fee of $3.75 per 100 gift marks. Before the war there was a limit of 300 marks per month on the amounts which any individual could remit to Germany by this channel. That limit seems to have been removed as far as remittances from the United States are concerned.

**Position has Deteriorated**

In those markets for Reichsmarks which retain some kind of freedom, the position has therefore deteriorated violently against Germany—or, it would be truer to say, against the foreign banking creditors of Germany. On the basis of the data given above, it may be calculated that travel marks in terms of dollars would be quoted at $15.12 per Rm. 100, and that of this rate $3.12 would go to the German authorities in respect of dego marks, $7.50 to the creditors in respect of their proportion of register marks in the mixture, and the remaining $4.50 also to the creditors in respect of the licence fee. The rate for benevolent marks has recently ranged around $13.75 per Rm. 100, of which $3.75 represents the licence fee. The abysmal discounts to which these types of marks have fallen—70 per cent. in the case of dego marks, 79 to 80 per cent. for register marks, 94 per cent. in the case of security marks, and the appropriate figures for the mixtures of these ingredients, are a sufficient measure of the confidence in German currency in the markets that still have the freedom to express it.

# U.S. Now Haven for Swiss Wealth

### Most of Capital Already Is in Wall Street for Investment or Custody

Whatever the probabilities that the war may engulf the neutral nations of Europe, Wall Street has good reason to believe that Switzerland is taking the strongest possible financial precautionary measures. Any invader of the Swiss cantons, it is confidently predicted, would find that most of the movable wealth had left the country. Much of it has already come to Wall Street for safekeeping or investment, states E. J. Condlon in the "New York Times."

To facilitate these precautionary measures, two of the largest banks in Switzerland recently established agencies in New York. The Société de Banque Suisse of Basle has the Swiss Bank Corporation Agency in operation in the old Federal Reserve Bank quarters in the Equitable Building at the corner of Nassau and Pine Streets. The recently formed Swiss American Corporation, which occupies the picturesque banking quarters in the venerable Speyer Building at 24 Pine Street, has just obtained a State charter to act as the New York agency of the Credit Suisse of Zurich. The agencies have not been established primarily to further Swiss trade. Obviously they are intended to play important roles in the movement of Swiss capital to the United States.

**Swiss Heavy Buyers Here**

It is only necessary to scan the monthly figures of the United States Treasury on international capital movements to discover that since the war started in September Switzerland has been the heaviest buyer of United States corporate securities of any European nation, with the Netherlands the runner-up. In the figures for January, the latest provided by the Treasury, Switzerland is revealed as having purchased nearly $4,500,000 of United States securities, on balance. Not only are large Swiss corporations and wealthy individuals sending money to Wall Street, but many Swiss nationals of comparatively modest means are sending all they can spare. Most of the transfers carry specific instructions that in the event of invasion, the money and securities are not to be sent back even on written instructions by the owners.

Switzerland has many large corporations in the electrical and heavy machinery field and insurance, as well as in the popularly known industries of cheese, milk chocolate and watch making. It is to be noted that not all of the funds coming to New York from Switzerland are actually of Swiss origin. The Wall Street banking fraternity has good reason to believe that many financial interests in the Balkans, Italy, France, and even Germany, are working covertly through Switzerland to protect their wealth despite the restrictions and heavy penalties imposed by their respective governments.

**Gold Reserve Sent Here**

The Swiss Government itself passed recently a law stipulating that in the event of war the governm

## TRAVEL AND SHIPPING

### N.Y.K. LINE

**Orient-San Francisco Line**
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TATUTA MARU 9 a.m. June 23
KAMAKURA MARU .. July 8
NITTA MARU ..... July 26
ASAMA MARU ..... Aug. 11

**Orient-Seattle Line**
via Vancouver
*From Kobe*
HEIAN MARU ..... June 28
HIKAWA MARU ..... July 19
HIE MARU ..... July 31

**Orient-New York Line**
via Las Angeles and Panama
SAKITO MARU ..... June 19

**Japan-Australia Line**
via Hongkong and Manila
*From Nagasaki*
ATUTA MARU ..... June 23
KITANO MARU ..... July 22

**European Mail Line**
For Liverpool via Straits, Colombo Bombay, Cape Town, Casablanca and Lisbon
HAKOZAKI MARU ... July 8

**Bombay and Calcutta Line**
Singapore, Penang, Rangoon, and Calcutta
TOTTORI MARU ..... June 24
Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Kundla and Karachi
ONOE MARU ..... June 26

**Orient-South America Line**
West coast ports via San Francisco from Kobe
RAKUYO MARU ..... July 27

**Shanghai-Hongkong Line**
KAMAKURA MARU .. July 2
**Shanghai-Kobe-Yokohama Line**
TATUTA MARU 9 a.m. June 23

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|---|---|---|
| NAGASAKI MARU | June 16 | June 17 at 10 a.m. |
| | (Yangtszepoo Wharf) | (Yangtszepoo Wharf) |
| NAGASAKI MARU | June 20 | June 21 at 10 a.m. |
| SHANGHAI MARU | June 22 | June 23 at 10 a.m. |

**Kobe Express Service**

| | | (Summer Time) |
|---|---|---|
| KASIMA MARU | June 16 | June 22 at 9 a.m. |
| | (Hongkew Wharf) | (Hongkew Wharf) |
| TAIYO MARU | June 24 | June 26 at 5 p.m. |
| | (Wayside Wharf) | (Wayside Wharf) |
| TAIYO MARU | July 4 | July 7 |

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TOA KAIUN KAISYA

5 THE BUND TELEPHONE 19600

### D. K. K.

SHANGHAI-TSINGTAO-DAIREN LINE

| | Arrival (Whangpoo Wharf) | Departure |
|---|---|---|
| ss. TSINGTAO MARU | June 17 | June 19 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. HOTEN MARU | June 20 | June 22 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. DAIREN MARU | June 23 | June 25 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. TSINGTAO MARU | June 25 | June 27 at 9 a.m. |
| ss HOTEN MARU | June 28 | June 30 at 9 a.m. |
| ss. DAIREN MARU | July 1 | July 3 at 9 a.m. |

NOTICE
Above Sailing times are all "Daylight Saving time"

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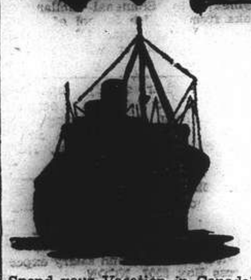

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ARGUN MARU ..... June 26
SYUNKO MARU ..... July 11
For Calcutta
HAVRE MARU ..... June 24
HIMALAYA MARU .... July 12
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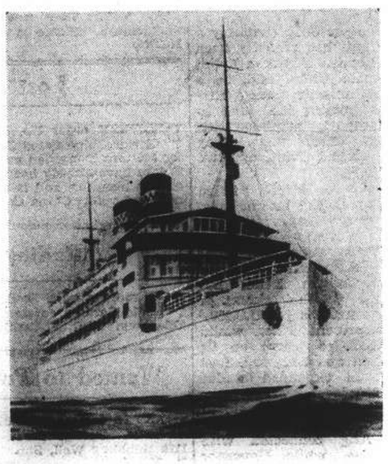

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| PRES. TAFT ..... | July 20 | PRES. COOLIDGE .... | Aug. 27 |

**TO HONGKONG AND MANILA**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| PRES. COOLIDGE ... | June 27 | PRES. HARRISON .... | July 31 |
| PRES. ADAMS ..... | July 17 | PRES. COOLIDGE ... | Aug. 14 |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
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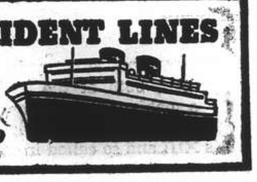

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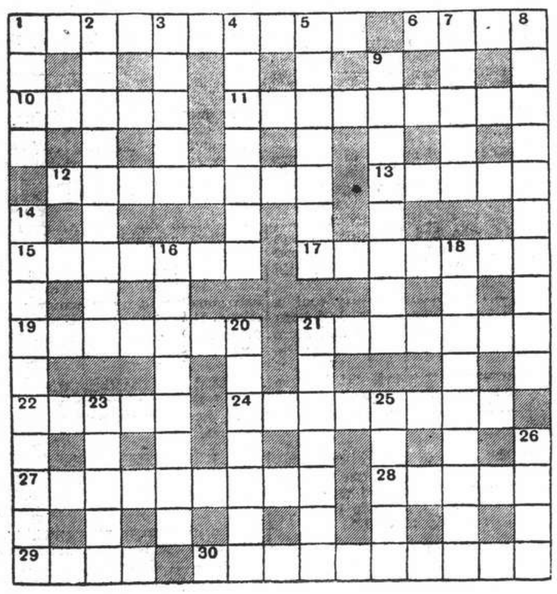
*(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")*



**ACROSS**
1 Dusky-coloured plant one would imagine (10)
6 Ancient British battle dress? (4)
10 This supplies power or after a boy is upset (5)
11 National interests (9)
12 The best people always come up to this flag or pass it (8)
13 Edible feature of wood? (5)
15 Not necessarily a man of colour but shows a bit in colour (7)
17 Let out (7)
19 With a nasty look (7)
21 One of the arteries (7)
22 Spoor (5)
24 Was this the instrument that accompanied "The Maiden's Prayer"? (8)
27 Handy aid to vision (9)
28 "With devotion's visage and pious action we do — o'er the devil himself" ("Hamlet") (5)
29 Oriental or European currency (4)
30 Held in respect (10)

**DOWN**
1 "Our —s familiar in their mouths as household words" ("Henry V.") (4)
2 Commonly accessible (9)
3 Town of Italy (5)
4 Useful plants as a whole, not in a bag here, the other way round (7)
5 Definite (7)
7 Women novelist (5)
8 Instruction to "fade out" the music on the wireless? (10)
9 "Wave girl" (anag.) (8)
14 People with interests of this sort are not the people to tear up any scrap of paper (10)
16 Meditative (not like Bluff King Hal) (8)
18 Far from energetic (9)
20 An old dance (7)
21 Train (7)
22 Did this French town hide its walls? (5)
25 Outgoing inquiry about a girl (5)
26 Movement necessary to start production (4)

Y'DAY'S SOLUTION.—ACROSS: 1, Hand to hand; 8, Aver; 10, Front bench; 11, Lyre; 12, Lamb; 15, Brother; 18, Naive; 19, Ample; 20, Baton; 21, Abhor; 22, Slink; 23, Oriel; 24, Inapt; 25, China; 26, Hassock; 30, Need; 33, Ouse; 34, Operations; 35, Shad; 36, Out of order. DOWN: 2, Acre; 3, Donor; 4, Orbit; 5, Annie; 6, Dahl; 7, Team; 9, Plantation; 10, Freightage; 13, Amphibious; 14, Breakwater; 15, Betroth; 16, Hotel; 17, Ransack; 20, Bliss; 27, Avert; 28, Staff; 29, Crier; 31, Echo; 32, Dodo; 33, Once.

SOLUTION OF SUNDAY CROSSWORD No. 554

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | G | G | R | E | S | S | O | R | ■ | T | ■ | C | | |
| ■ | A | ■ | A | ■ | ■ | E | ■ | E | A | R | T | H | | |
| B | U | T | T | E | R | C | U | P | ■ | A | ■ | A | | |
| ■ | G | ■ | E | ■ | ■ | O | ■ | T | E | N | O | R | | |
| T | E | N | S | I | O | N | ■ | I | ■ | S | ■ | L | | |
| E | ■ | I | ■ | ■ | ■ | D | ■ | L | ■ | L | ■ | A | | |
| L | E | G | A | C | Y | ■ | D | E | P | A | R | T | | |
| E | ■ | H | ■ | A | ■ | O | ■ | ■ | T | ■ | A | | | |
| G | ■ | T | ■ | N | ■ | P | A | T | T | E | R | N | | |
| R | E | M | I | T | ■ | T | ■ | ■ | E | ■ | E | ■ | | |
| A | ■ | A | ■ | E | V | I | D | E | N | T | L | Y | | |
| P | A | R | S | E | ■ | O | ■ | ■ | E | ■ | E | ■ | | |
| H | ■ | E | ■ | N | O | N | E | N | T | I | T | Y | | |

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## SHIPPING NEWS

### *Vessels Arriving To-day*

The following particulars in connection with vessels due to arrive today are based upon information available yesterday evening.

From DAIREN: Tsingtao Maru, with mail, due 2-3 p.m. Whangpoo Wharf.
From KEELUNG: Tyosa Maru, due today T.K.K. Wharf.

### *Due at Future Dates*

All vessels are listed under their terminal port. The first date is that of the ship's departure from that port, and the second is the date she is due to arrive in Shanghai. Where a ship's name is duplicated it indicates the port of call last visited.

On account of the present international situation there is considerable interference with movements of ships, especially those from Europe. In cases where it is definitely known that the vessel is not running to schedule the Shanghai arrival date is omitted.

**EUROPE AND STRAITS**

| From Genoa | From Manila |
|---|---|
| Sumatra 29/4 2/7 | P Pierce 16/6 22/6 |
| **From Trieste** | **From Hongkong** |
| Fusijama 20/4 20/6 | See "C P" below |

**AMERICA AND JAPAN**

| From Los Angeles | From Honolulu |
|---|---|
| P Coolidge 4/6 26/6 | P Coolidge 13/6 26/6 |
| Nitta M 8/6 13/7 | Nitta M 17/6 13/7 |
| **From New York** | **From Kobe** |
| B'ham City — 22/6 | Taiyo M 21/6 23/6 |
| P Adams 31/5 16/7 | |
| Eardaland — 20/7 | **From Nagasaki** |
| P H'rison 14/6 30/7 | N'saki M 19/6 20/6 |
| Brageland — 9/8 | |
| **From Seattle** | **From Keelung** |
| Capillo 30/5 21/6 | Sakito M — 18/6 |

**CHINA PORTS**

From Dairen
Hoten M 18/6 20/6

### *Vessels Sailing*

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The undermentioned vessels are due to leave Shanghai on the dates indicated.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **For Lisbon** | | **For Manila** | |
| Hakozaki M | 8/7 | Coldbrook | 17/6 |
| **For Capetown** | | P Harrison | 21/6 |
| Hakozaki M | 8/7 | Capillo | 25/6 |
| **For Bombay and Calcutta** | | P Coolidge | 27/6 |
| Tottori M | 24/6 | Nitta M | 14/7 |
| Onoe M | 26/6 | P Adams | 17/7 |
| **For New York** | | **For Hongkong** | |
| Kansai M | 18/6 | Tatuta M | 17/6 |
| B'ham City | 24/6 | **For Kobe** | |
| Bardaland | 2/7 | Kasima M | 22/6 |
| **For San Francisco** | | Tatuta M | 23/6 |
| P Pierce | 23/6 | Taiyo M | 26/6 |
| Tatuta M | 23/6 | **For Dairen** | |
| Kamakura M | 8/7 | Tsingtao M | 19/6 |
| P Coolidge | 10/7 | Hoten M | 22/6 |
| Nitta M | 26/7 | Dairen M | 25/6 |
| | | Tsingtao M | 27/6 |
| | | Hoten M | 30/6 |

### *Vessels Discharging*

TAKETOYO M. The N.Y.K. s.s. Taketoyo Maru, from Calcutta via Ports arrived on June 16, and discharged her General Cargo at the Toa K. K.'s Pootung Wharf. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature and to take immediate delivery of their cargo. Damaged cargo will be examined at the Wharf on Friday, June 21, at 9 a.m. by Marine Surveyors, Messrs. Paulsen & Bayes-Davy. Claims must be presented within 14 days of the vessel's arrival. No insurance effected. Should cargo not be imported within 15 days of arrival of the vessel compulsory Custom's Examination will be held before the goods can be placed in Bond. This Company accepts no responsibility whatsoever for any damage sustained as a result of the Examination. Nippon Yusen Kaisya. 17-6

### *Yesterday's Arrivals*

| Name | From | Consignees |
|---|---|---|
| Taketoyo M. | Singapore | N.Y.K. |
| Kasyu M. | Hongay | M.B.K. |
| Keian M. | Tsingtao | N.Y.K. |
| Tatuta M. | Japan | N.Y.K. |
| Anwoo | Hsinkong | Dah Hsing |
| Tachang M. | River Ports | T.K.K. |
| Nagasaki M. | Japan | T.K.K. |
| Kiangnan | Hsupu | C.F.P.K. |
| Kanre M. | T'lungkong | Hwa Chung |
| Kasima M. | Japan | T.K.K. |
| Sanko M. | River Ports | T.K.K. |
| Whatung | T'senkong | Quen Kee |
| Chekiang M. | Tsungming | T.K.K. |
| Tawha | T'lungkong | Quen Kee |
| Taiko M. 18 | Hsinkong | T.K.K. |
| Talien | Tsungming | Wan Woo |
| Fengyang M. | River Ports | T.K.K. |
| Tijuca | Japan | — |

### *Yesterday's Departures*

| Name | Flag | Despatcher |
|---|---|---|
| Syoka M. | Jap. | Showa S. |
| Chekiang M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Tetsuzan M. | Jap. | Y.K.K. |
| Dairen M. | Jap. | D.K.K. |
| Taityu M. | Jap | T.K.K. |
| Tamerlane | Nor. | Dodwell |
| Murasaki M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Taiyo M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Myoho M. | Jap. | T.K.K. |
| Elbhof | Ger. | Carlowitz |
| Tembien | Ital. | C.I.N. |

### *Men-of-War in Port*

| Name | Flag | Type | Berthed |
|---|---|---|---|
| Isabel | Am. | Slp. | Y.T.P.D.W. |
| Luzon | Am. | Gbt. | U.S.N.B. |
| Marblehead | Am. | Cr. | B.N.B. |
| Dahu | Am. | Gbt. | F.N.B. |
| D. de Lagree | Fr. | Gbt. | K.S.D. |
| Fran. Garnier | Fr. | Gbt. | F.N.B. |
| E. Carlotto | Itl. | Gbt. | 1-2 B |
| Lepanto | Itl. | Gbt. | 1-2 B |

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# Measures Against Fifth Columnists

## Many Aliens Interned; Foreign Legion Prepared To Take Up the Task

By O. M. Green
*(Editor "North-China Daily News," 1911-1930)*

London, May 14.

Hitler's Fifth Column has set us all on the *qui vive*. A friend who motored to Brighton on Sunday tells me that every car and bus was stopped on the roads outside and its occupants closely questioned. The "Evening Standard" last night reported the same thing at Bournemouth, and that any articles or luggage in private cars was examined.

You will no doubt have heard by cable that all enemy aliens living within a broad belt all up the eastern coast of England and Scotland and as far west as the Isle of Wight have been interned. They are said to number 3,000. Some cases of hardship may occur. But how can any line be drawn? One of the most active of the Fifth Column in Amsterdam was a German banker who had lived in Holland for 20 years.

One wonders whether this combination of Fifth Column and parachutist troops is Hitler's famous secret weapon. If so one is already tempted to think that while it may succeed once against a surprised and defenceless country like Norway, it is quickly mastered by one that is at the ready.

### British Legion Ready

But the thought of its being tried in England has set every old sportsman licking his lips. On Saturday over 7,000 men of the British Legion, men who served in France or Flanders in 1914-18 assembled on the Horse Guards Parade for their annual inspection. As Maj.-Gen. Sir Frederick Maurice, (president) said, "if Hitler likes to send us some parachutists the Legion will be glad to look after them." The Government is expected to form a volunteer corps to look out for parachutists. In this case age would be no objection, the only requisite being ability to shoot. Tens of thousands of elderly men would rush to be in it. The "Gorgeous Wrecks" did very good work in the last war and would be invaluable against the parachutists.

Last night on the wireless came an official statement of a German wireless message to aeroplanes telling them to attack the refugees from Luxemburg and eastern Belgium on the roads. A minute or two before we had been listening to a pathetic description of these refugees, and the eye-witness who gave it had seen some of them machine-gunned by German aeroplanes. Is there any condemnation too great for such brutes?

### China Representations

The China Campaign Committee sent a deputation, headed by Miss Margery Fry, to Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, last Friday, to speak of the uneasiness which "certain manifestations of British policy in the Far East" have been causing to many people.

Mr. Butler assured them that there was no change, that the Nine-Power Treaty would continue to be the basis of our policy, and that we should recognize no Government in China but that of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. He did, however, say that as regards the silver in Tientsin "there were negotiations pending in consultation with the Chinese Government."

This, however, is the centre of our anxiety as Mr. Warren Swire said at the annual meeting of the China Association last week in a very outspoken speech. Considering the gross outrage which the blockade of Tientsin is, it seems to some people that it ought to be beneath British dignity to negotiate about it at all, specially with silver which doesn't belong to us.

### Lyceum Theatre to Remain

A pleasant piece of news is that the old Lyceum Theatre is after all not to be pulled down—day after day as I pass it, its dignified but now dingy portico looks like a ghost of the past. Last summer it and the Gaiety were bought by the L. C. C. to be pulled down in order to make a round about to cope with the additional traffic that the new Waterloo Bridge when completed would bring into the Strand. But owing to the war his scheme was dropped.

Now two public benefactors, or so they are regarded by sentimental old play-goers, Mr. Tom Arnold and Mr. Harry Foster have taken a lease of the Lyceum and will reopen it in the autumn. It is an enormous house, seating 2,800 people, and it will cost a large sum (at least £20,000) to put in proper repair. The lessees do not expect to unearth another Henry Irving and Ellen Terry. But they promise good plays, some Shakespeare perhaps, melodrama of the Melville Brothers type, and a proper old fashioned pantomime at Christmas. Now let some one do the like for the Gaiety.

It was a curious sensation to be going to work yesterday (Whit Monday) but it would have been simply indecent to do otherwise. The bank holiday atmosphere nevertheless pervaded the atmosphere and work, outside munition shops and the like, was perfunctory. People are beginning dutifully to carry gas masks again as enjoined by Government, and the sky was dotted all over with silver barrage balloons.

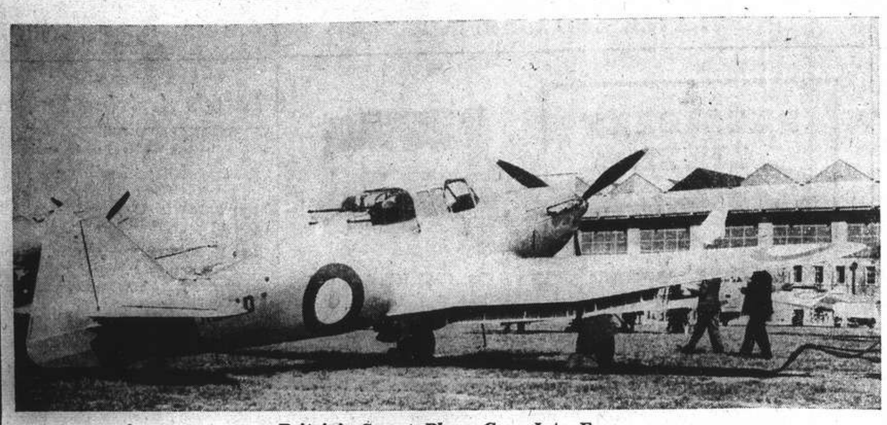
Again one hears official preparations for the evacuating of children, but it certainly looks as if the great majority of parents will keep their children by them and take the risk. The evening newspaper sellers do a brisk trade. But there is not a trace of the uncertain feeling which was noticeable last September and which we do not like to think of now. Everyone in fact is remarkably calm, glad, perhaps, that the test has come at last.

# Senate Passes Fifth Column Bill

Washington, June 16.

The Senate yesterday passed a bill aimed at cleaning up fifth column activities within the army and navy by setting a maximum sentence of 10 years imprisonment for advocating insubordination, disloyalty or mutiny.

The Senate also voted in favour of a bill for finger printing and registering all aliens in the United States. This bill, its advocates say, will permit the Justice Department to keep aliens under closer scrutiny.—United Press.



**Britain's Secret Plane Goes Into Fray**

*The first picture to be published here of Britain's new Boulton Paul "Defiant" over seven hundred of which are completed. The plane is said to be the fastest, most heavily armed plane ever to take the air. It has a maximum flying speed of 504 m.p.h. and a diving speed of 640 m.p.h. It carries 14 machine-guns in the wings, two cannons and a 32 mm. cannon.*

# France's War Effort

## The Church's Part; Prayers to "Our Lady of Victories"; Seventh Article

By Somerset Maugham
*(The Famous British Novelist)*

WHILE waiting in Paris for the arrangements to be made which would enable me to see for myself, both at the front and elsewhere, the great effort France was making in this moment of trial, I went one afternoon to Notre Dame des Victories.

The church was founded by Louis XIII and so called in memory of his victories. It is held in peculiar devotion. There are many who believe that on September 8, 1914, German soldiers saw the Blessed Virgin, who is the protector of Paris, with arms outstretched barring the passage of the enemy in answer to the prayers that were addressed to her before the image in this church which was crowned by an earlier pope in gratitude to the French soldiers who had defended him.

Now the faithful pray to our Lady of Victories so that she may safeguard them from the scourge of war and that all men may live as brothers. It was a cold grey afternoon when I went there. There was no service, but in the chapel of Our Lady of Victories was a great crowd. Rich and poor together, they sat and knelt in silence, men of all ages, women young and old, and prayed, and some of them wept.

There were high officers with the Legion of Honour on their tunics and private soldiers in their drab uniform. I saw a young strapping boy come in, he might have been just twenty and soon would go to the war, and standing at the back, ashamed perhaps to join the throng, with a set, serious face, his lips just moving, utter his silent supplication.

Now and again someone stepped forward with a tall candle and gave it to the attendant who lit it and placed it in one of the great stands on each side of the altar. The altar blazed with candles so that you could only just discern the shadowed statue of the Blessed Virgin, with the imperial crown on her head and the crowned child in her arms.

### Burning Candles

Though all the candles, on the altar and on each side of it, were subject, I should have thought, to the same draught, it was strange that it had not the same effect on all. Some burnt with a clean motionless flame and they were like the souls of men steadfast in their faith who faced the dark future with serenity, and some flickered with a wavering, restless light, and they were like the anguished, faltering souls of men who did not know, who feared and doubted, and yet with desperate longing sought that peace which passeth all understanding. When I left the church night had fallen on the darkened streets of Paris.

"There is no doubt," a Bishop later told me, "that the war has occasioned in France a real revival of religious feeling." Then I went to see a parish priest, the curé of a village in the depths of the country, a red-faced man with waving thick hair and blunt features, who had been all through the last war as a private soldier and had been severely gassed. He still suffered from the effect.

He was a friendly, hearty soul, a peasant still as his fathers had been before him for generations and there clung to him a pleasant savour of the soil from which they had through the years wrung their bread. "It does me good to see how they're coming back," he said, his eyes shining with kindliness.

I asked him, too, whether it was from the fear of death. "No," he answered, "they have gone to war from a sense of duty, and their duty to their country has made them recollect their duty to God."

### Glad to Go

He told me that he had had a letter from a friend of his at the front, a priest, who told him how men took him aside and started a casual conversation, then made their confession to him; and how others came up to him as he was about to say his Mass and asked him to pray for their wives and children and for their mothers. "And what," I asked, "do you priests think of being asked to fight?"

He laughed. "There would not be enough stones on the road to stone us with, there wouldn't be enough slanders for our enemies to fling at us, if, when every man in the country is answering the call of duty and honour, we stood aside. But we are glad to go.

"It is a war of defence and so as holy as a crusade. Our lives cut us off in many ways from the lives of other men, but the war has brought us nearer to them. We wear the same uniform, we live with them in barracks and suffer with them in the trenches; we share their bread, their dangers, their sacrifices, and often we are united with them in death. The kindness they show us fills our hearts with humility."

# Faroes Happy with New Government

## Observer States Position Of Islands Under Allied Control

The taking over of the Faroe Islands by the Allies for the duration of the war can be justified on humanitarian grounds alone. The majority of the people there are highly civilized and dependent on the import of manufactured foods, goods, and luxuries, all of which came to them by the merchant ships of the mother country; and no other Power except Norway had any regular communication with them. The exports of the Faroes are almost entirely of salt sun-dried cod.

### Unlike Danes

It is a mistake to suppose that the islanders are Danes. Like Iceland, Faroe was colonized by the Norwegians and held under the crown of Norway, and was once part of the diocese of Bergen. When Norway united with Sweden in 1914 the Faroes, with Iceland and Greenland, remained under the crown of Denmark. But the islanders had their own dialect, and no amount of infiltration of Danish has destroyed it. In fact, in the last 50 years it has been revived more strongly than ever, with the sturdy determination of the people to acquire self-government. There are today two political parties in the Faroes: one desiring to preserve unity with Denmark, the other desiring home rule on Icelandic lines, that is, with only the king as a link with Denmark. And now home rule, under Allied protection, has suddenly been given them. Until Germany seized Denmark the Faroes had their lagting in the form of a county council, and they were represented in the Danish Government by a member in both the Upper and Lower House at Copenhagen. The Governor of the islands has under him a Judge and a chief constable, and six syslumenn, or district officers of state. This force always sufficed to keep order among the 35,000 or so law-abiding inhabitants of the 16 occupied islands of the Faroes.

### Hard Country

The Faroes present a wild topography. Each island rises abruptly from the sea, often almost sheer to one or two thousand feet; little scattered villages and towns seem to cling with difficulty to the green slopes, whose tops are seldom free of mist, because of the prevailing mountain-sea fog. It is a desolate treeless wet land, but magnificent fjords, in which there is remunerative whale-hunting, thread the mountains from north to south, and the fishermen-farmers in their croft-villages are hospitable people. In the small outer isles life is more primitive, but none the less courteous and hospitable; the inhabitants spin their own wool and make their own clothes, and they are almost self-supporting with their potatoes and cows and sheep, fishing, bird-snaring, and peat-cutting. The potato has made possible a great increase of population where previously there was often famine on the failure of the rye and oats.

### Important Strategically

The Faroes felt the pinch of adversity early in the war, and flour, tea, tobacco, coffee (the chief drink), and engine and radio spare parts and petrol have been very scarce. Under Allied protection it is certain that the people will be better off. Strategically the islands are important for the Allies. Hitherto enemy ships could run for shelter in the mist-covered fjords. Now the Allies have a useful base, if they wish to use it, for refuelling and other operations, half-way between the Shetlands and Iceland. There are several good harbours; Torshavn, with its town of 4,000 inhabitants, the capital, is best known. The mountainous nature of the islands would make the establishment of aerodromes extremely difficult. Few airmen have risked a landing in the Faroes, but in 1933 Lindbergh landed and took off at Suderoe.

The spirit of the people is that of freedom-loving men and women who live and prosper under the North Atlantic storms. Not least among the foes of the Nazis henceforth will be the hardly fishermen of the Faroes, who know the sea from Greenland to Shetland.

# Few Air Alarms in Northern Hunan

## Siangtan Residents Seem To Disregard Warnings; Mission Work Continues

From Our Own Correspondent

Siangtan, Hu., May 22.

Air alarms have been few and far between for some months. The north Hunan front seems to have seen some activity recently and orders have gone forth again for the populace to keep off the streets from 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., but only a very few, however, pick up their bags and go to the country as they did on former occasions. They close their doors and stay inside. The strange thing about it all is that the main street is kept fairly free of pedestrians, but people on the river street and some back streets seem to be quite free to go and come.

The salt situation has cleared up quite well and people are no longer finding it impossible to get it, as formerly in the country places there was much petty profiteering, but that has largely disappeared.

The shooting of two magistrates not long ago has sent fear into the official class. The Changsha Magistrate and the former Siangtan Magistrate were shot for seemingly very small crimes. The times were out of joint during these months and many things were irregular. It is evident that the new military governor wanted to clean up all illegal and devious methods by making an example of these men. Merchants and friends of the former official, who was a Siangtan man, did all they could to save him but without avail.

### Customs Assessments

Prices still continue to soar, and even local commodities are getting far beyond the pockets of the poor. Coal for example is over $3 a picul, when usually at this time it is less than $1 for that quantity.

One reason for the high prices is that the Customs have opened stations in Hengyang and Lokeo and all coal between Hengyang and Siangtan must pay 60 or 70 cents per picul; another reason given is that the mines at Leiyang and further up river cannot work to capacity becuase of lack of miners.

The Presbyterian Mission held its annual meeting in Siangtan between May 9 and 15. Nineteen members were present. The Rev. W. T. Blackstone was elected chairman and Dr. Frank Newman vice-chairman. The review of the year shows progress. The medical work in four stations reported a record number of patients at clinics and in-patients. More than 60,000 individual patients were treated and the number of in-patients was often more than the four hospitals could comfortably care for. Lack of staff and the difficulty of getting medicines from the coast have been difficult problems to solve. The Rev. W. H. Clark has been loaned to Kunming for student work for another year, while the Rev. A. H. Birkel has been assigned to the Changsha Station.

The three middle schools with which the mission co-operates have had good years. The junior middle school at Henyang was compelled to move to Kweiyanghsien in the Chenchow station area and has had record enrolments. Yali and Fuhsiang have remained in Yuanling, where they moved shortly after the war began. More than 1,000 students are enrolled in these schools. Refugee primary schools have also been opened in several places and primary schools have continued in all but one station.

The order has gone forth that all women under 40 who cannot read are obliged to learn to read and literacy classes have been opened. Some women with children have been excused out unless good reasons can be shown they are compelled to study.

### Traffic Conditions

The rebuilt motor road from Hengsan to Siangtan (Hsiachiasi) is open and when it does not rain trucks and busses run, but no hard pan has been placed on the newly made road so that it is almost impassable when it rains. It has been reported that the railway from Lokeo to Chuchow and Siangtan is to be rebuilt soon. Refugees who have been quartered near Siangtan and Siangsiang are being pushed further on, some even returning to northern Hunan. With soaring prices of all commodities, their plight is pitiful in the extreme. Government refugee work is still being carried on, but these poor people are not wanted in the country, where conditions are poor with only local people to feed, but when thousands are added who have insufficient to eat, it makes matters worse.

There seems to be plenty of money, for business is good and while there is some profiteering, it seems almost unthinkable that so many outward signs of affluence exist.

Changsha is still building, but no large or permanent buildings are permitted; the return of the people has been gradual and steady through the months, until it seems as though almost all must be back, who left after the fire in 1938.

The Rev. George Fitch of the Y.M.C.A. spent a night in Siangtan recently. He has been travelling widely in unoccupied China in the interests of keeping up and building up moral among the people. There are twelve bands with fine leadership and young people who give lectures and movies, and co-operate with the churches in helping wounded soldiers.

# Finns, Rumanians, Pay U.S. War Debts

Washington, June 16.

Finland, Rumania and Hungary yesterday made their mid-year payments on their war debts to the United States. Nine other nations defaulted.

The Finnish Minister to Washington, paid the full amount of U.S.$159,000 due. Rumania made a token payment of U.S.$100,000. This is the first installment Rumania has paid since 1932. Hungary paid U.S.$9,828 toward its indebtedness.—United Press.

# International Red Cross in China

## 60 Hospitals in Twelve Provinces of Unoccupied Areas Receive Supplies

From Our Own Correspondent

Kweiyang, Kw., May 27.

A newcomer to Kweiyang is impressed by the remarkable progress being made everywhere in and about the capital of Kweichow Province—aqueduct for city water, buildings going up in and out of the city, a large influx of the student class in in the numerous transplanted schools and much motor traffic.

In a number of ways, however, the work of the International Red Cross Committee for Central China which centres here, attracts one's admiration most of all. This work, started in Hankow whe the war began, was relocated here eighteen months ago; or, rather, that part of the International Red Cross serving unoccupied China then changed its location and continues its extentive work here.

The scope of the effort is best illustrated by the fact that 60 hospitals in twelve provinces are regularly supplied with subsidies to enable them to care for ill and wounded refugees, civilians and soldiers. From October 1938 to the end of 1939 nearly $3,000,000 was expended for this purpose. Some 4,000 hospital beds are thus provided for. In addition 2,000 out-patients a day are also seen, a 10-cent subsidy being made by the I.R.C.C. for each out-patient call.

Drugs and hospital supplies have been coming from England and elsewhere, and these are issued to the subsidized hospitals and other worthy applicants, the value of such issues averaging nearly $100,000 a month. The British Relief Fund has done specially well in the matter of drug supplies, funds and hundreds of bales of clothing.

The International Red Cross also purchases supplies for government, military and mission hospitals (they settling the bills), since the Red Cross representatives in Hongkong, Haiphong and Kunming enable shipments to receive attention and be passed on during these times of difficult transport.

### Interest in Refugees

For refugees the I.R.C. has a special care, being financially interested in 20 camps of such, large and small. Last year one third of a million dollars was expended in this way. In refugee camps weaving and spinning efforts have been aided, one such effort (in kiangsi) having 700 workers producing straw sandals, cotton cloth, gauze and socks, as well as linen cloth from ramie. Improved spinning machines have been furnished in a number of instances.

"Warphans," to the number of 10,000, have been helped with drugs, specially with cod liver oil. For students the International Red Cross has a special care, and in Kunming, Kweiyang and Chungking grants are being made which aim at prevention as well as cure. A sanitarium for tubercular cases has been established here by one of the medical colleges, this being specially for students, and it is substantially aided through the I.R.C.

Air-raid provisions (beds, bedding and other essential equipment) have been arranged in Chungking, Chengtu, Yuanling, Ichang, Kweilin and Kweiyang, and thus these cities are prepared for the worst. The International Red Cross is also in close touch with the League of Nation workers in China, and co-operates in the furnishing of sera and vaccines, before as well as during any epidemics, such as cholera and smallpox, Cholera is reported as having already appeared and plans are actively afoot to curb the dread disease.

Funds for all this work formerly came from England, plus smalier amounts from the United States. Holland, Norway and Sweden have also aided not a little, some I.R.C. personnel having been sent by Sweden. The European war seems to shrink the amount available from that region, which is hardly strange. It follows that both hospital supplies and money must come from other sources or the $1,000,000 potential shortage for 1940 will result in a cessation of most of the work the I.R.C. is doing.

### Co-operation with Chinese Body

They work in close co-operation with the Chinese Red Cross, which latter is essentially concerned with military relief only. There are occasions when the International organization, and they only, can function, as in cities during the interim after the Chinese Government organizations and forces leave, and before the full establishment of a new régime by the Japanese. All the foreign staff of the I.R.C. are volunteer workers, and the total overhead for administration is only one half of one per cent. certainly a low figure. There has recently been organized in London a British Relief Unit for Central China and, as a result, six enthusiastic young Britons are soon joining the staff to assist in transport, administration and in various other ways. They have already reached China, and two have arrived here.

As funds have so largely failed from other sources, the International Red Cross strongly hopes that the United States will sense the fine opportunity more fully than heretofore. The American Advisory Committee for Civilian Relief has this year aided to the extent of U.S.$,5000. The need is for U.S.$50,000, which, at present rates, would enable the I.R.C. to carry on its work as planned and budgeted. Last year the amounts expended totalled nearly $2,000,000 local currency.

This organizations is fortunate in having as its efficient chairman, Dr. T. T. Tsur, long connected with Tsinghua College, while Governor Wu is the honoary chairman.

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The statement of the late Mr. James Lamb, formerly Superintendent of Works at Windsor Castle, who recently died, that during 27 years of service he never saw a ghost in the ancient home of kings may be a blow to those who believe stories of the Black Lady of Windsor. The Black Lady is supposed to be the wraith of Queen Elizabeth, or some other lady of that period, and she is said to give warning when a death is impending in the Royal Family. Some of her recent appearances have been unusually well authenticated. An officer on duty in the castle in January, 1892, declared he saw the Black Lady standing beside him for a full minute before she vanished. A few days later the Duke of Clarence, elder brother of King George V., died of influenza.


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*Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.*

A nine months correspondence course in bookkeeping is more effective than several years of class tuition. Elementary and advanced courses. Easy payments in Shanghai dollars. Text books free. British School of Accountancy, 264 Kiangse Road, telephone 14967. Principal J. Webster Watts (Chartered Accountant). -7758

WANTED immediately by British concern bookkeeper, accountant capable taking charge during owner's absence. State nationality, age and salary required to Box 5521, NCDN. -10269

WANTED British woman to spend afternoons with child. Evenings as necessary. Box 5481, NCDN. -10214

WANTED, experienced stenotypist. Give references and salary expected. Address Box 5507, NCDN. 13284

STENO-TYPIST for British firm, experience in office work essential, required immediately. Box 5472, NCDN. 13290

REQUIRED immediately by British firm, male office assistant with experience of accounts. State salary expected and experience. Box 5473, NCDN. 13290

## Positions Wanted

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FRENCH-English stenotypist, seven years' experience, excellent references. Box 5454, NCDN. -10181

BRITISH-EDUCATED Norwegian, 25 years China, held responsible positions, moderate salary. Address Box 5434, NCDN. -10175

FIGUEIREDO'S School. Can recommend steno-typists: beginners, experienced. 54 Garden Apartments, 1173/11 Bubbling Well Road. 13035

BRITISH stenographer-beginner, hard-working, seeks immediate position. Salary immaterial. Box 5513, NCDN. -10261

HARDWORKING, intelligent, efficient foreigner, 30 years of age, up to the present connected with leading British firm as department manager, A-1 appearance and references, free for responsible position. Box 5490, NCDN. -10235

## Business Opportunities

ARMOURED cars with armed foreign guards, for transporting treasure, Clarkes Agency, 88 Nanking Road, Telephone 10092. 13009

EXPERIENCED Chinese businessman over ten years' activity in Shanghai and Hongkong business circles, conversant with technical line as well as import-export, now active in Kunming representing certain manufacturing works, thoroughly acquainted with all inland Governmental organs, wishes to offer his services to any firm desiring to push their sales or establish branch inland. Co-operate only with reliable firms. Please address Box 5372, NCDN. -10231

## Educational

QUALIFIED Chinese lady-teacher, speaking English, gives Shanghai dialect lessons to foreigners. Best result assured. Box 5520, NCDN. -10268

ENGLISH lessons for advanced and beginners, conversation, commercial correspondence, literature. Experienced, well-educated gentleman teacher. Box 5413, NCDN. -10098

MISS Moalem's School, 218 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, kindergarten, primary grades, summer school commences July 1, 1940. -9955

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COOK-BOY, clean, willing to work. Address Box 5498, NCDN. -10248

ADVERTISER recommends his cook-boy. Good cook, clean, economical. Box 5504, NCDN. -10259

WANTED, an amah for general work in a house. Address Box 5510, NCDN. 13286

## Personal

YOUNG Eurasian gentleman, holds good position in Customs, wishes to meet a serious Eurasian/Chinese girl, aged 16-22. View sincere friendship/matrimony. Please write Box 5475, NCDN. -10206

## Lost

DELIVERY order No. 17695 issued by Olivier-Chine dated January 23, 1940, for 500 tons Dongtrieu nut coal of which 50 tons have already been taken delivery of, has been lost and is hereby declared null and void. China Cotton Mills, Ltd. 13263

## Radios

FOR radio repair, call International Radio Service, foreign workmanship. Telephone 75897, 9 Cardinal Mercier. -9770

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WANTED to buy, secondhand clothing, suits, dresses, shoes/ carpets, etc. 1129 Bubbling Well, Sun Avenue, House 51, Mr. Corts. -9866

WANTED buy secondhand suits, dresses, shoes. Telephone 39965, Mr. Bers, 8-10 a.m., 1-3 p.m. daily. -9491

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WANTED, modern office accommodations, centrally located, approximately 2,000/3,000 sq. ft., either one or more adjoining rooms. Address Box 5512, NCDN. 13300

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DENTAL office and waiting-room to let, morning hours only. Settlement centre. Address Box 5453, NCDN. -10178

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KODAK Retina II F3.5, 90 per cent new, with Kodak case, $650, or office machines for exchange. Soong, 303A Kiangse Road, telephone 10670. -10231

LIMITED quantity of Dupont's Rhodamine and Pontamine dyes, for sale by private party. Telephone 16437. 13305

SUMMER shirts made to measure. Cellular, from $14.50; Doublecord broadcloth, $22.50; Tootal, $35. Razon's, Central Road. 13207

IMMEDIATE sale. 145 unused lantern slides (coloured, uncoloured). Jerusalem and Palestine. Splendid for Christian work. Price cheap. US$100 for the lot. Post Office Box 1227. -10113

BAR, best location, Bubbling Well, for sale. Owner mobilized. US$2,000 cash. Ten per cent. profit monthly on investment guaranteed to right buyer. Write Box 5523, NCDN.

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LARGE-sized cabinet radiola-victrola, automatic change, $350. Large, high-powered Negretti telescope, extra lens and case, US$25. Apply Hamilton Studio, 221 Nanking Road. -10210

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SECONDHAND set of golf clubs for gentleman. Box 5499, NCDN. -10250

SINGER sewing machines, brand-new and used. Real bargain prices. Apply Room 138 Hamilton House. 10241

ONE Frigidaire room-cooler, 220 volts, in perfect order. Box 5503, NCDN. -10259

LIVING-room, dining-room and bedroom furniture. View between noon and 2 p.m. daily. 321 Avenue Petain, Apartment 12. -10180

REAL bargain. Quality bed sheets 6 x 9 ft; 6 x 7½ ft. Box 5414, NCDN. -10100

DIAMOND rings 1.30 carat, blue-white, US$275; 0.90 white, flawless, US$140; 1.70, flawless, US$190; 6.5 carat sapphire with diamonds, US$85. Owner leaving. Telephone 74192, 8-11 a.m. -10011

MODERN air-conditioner (perfect), cools, dehumidifies, ventilates large room. Sale (bargain) US$410. For rent July, August, US$15 monthly. Box 5325, NCDN, or telephone 73953. 13198

TOWELS, Ship and Machine brands. Face towels, bath towels, bath mats and towelling, etc. First-grade quality at moderate prices. Manufactured by The Tuck Chong Weaving Factory, Office 10 Wongkashaw Gardens (Avenue Road Carter Road east), Telephone 37024. -9344

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1937 Ford V8, 60 h.p., low mileage, excellent condition, 5 good tyres, paint work as new, US$650. Telephone 15633 or write Box 5447, NCDN. -10161

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US$195. 1931 model A Ford coupe. Good condition, new battery, good tyres. Telephone 73933. -10200

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REFRIGERATORS best repaired by foreign specialists. European Mechanical Works, 819 Avenue Foch, Telephone 76990. -9630

IF you are requiring British and American magazines or books (fiction), subscribe to The Home Magazine and Book Library, reasonable rates. Telephone 14189 or call 267 Kiangse Road, Room 12. 13064

## Wanted to Rent

WANTED to rent 2, 3, 4 or 5-roomed apartment, either furnished or unfurnished. Must be in the higher floors. Willing to pay key-money. Apply to Colgate-Palmolive-Peet Co., 51 Canton Road. 13291

2-3 rooms. Urgent. Telephone 21418, Lane 1412/22 Yu Yuen Road. Haesler. -10202

SWISS, well-known family from Tientsin wishes to rent from end July house with small garden or an apartment consisting of 5-7 rooms, preferably unfurnished. Address Box 5226, NCDN. -10213

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PRIVATE home, Amherst Avenue. Bedroom, bathroom, breakfast (light supper optional). British only. Box 5479, NCDN. -10211

LARGE room for one/two, quiet, working gentlemen. 993 Avenue Joffre, Apartment 501. -10162

BIG room facing garden, private house, board optional. 159/35 Avenue Haig. -9989

## Rooms with Board

355 Avenue Haig, corner Tifeng Road. Clean, comfortable, large/small rooms, special attention to food. Bus stops. Telephone Mrs. Hedden, 71163. -10068

CONCESSION flat, furnished/unfurnished, comprising three/four rooms, bath, available immediately, with board, for couple/bachelor. Screened, cool. Select neighbourhood. References required. Address Box 5419, NCDN. 13239

## Boats

FOR SALE, 50 feet twin screw steel motor house-boat in good condition, powered with 2-50 h.p. each Universal reduction gear marine engines, electric set. Reasonable price. Address Box 5452, NCDN. 13268

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## Beauty Culture, etc.

*Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.*

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m. 205 Peking Road, Apartment 30. Second Floor. -9528

360 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, near Route des Soeurs. Massage. -10025

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113 Kiukiang Road, Room 213
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